The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,758.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873. Subscription in Advance. {For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24} Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
Three Months „	„ 14
One Month „	„ 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the Gazettes now delivered each morning at any address in town, or sent free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First Insertion	Rs. 5 0
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ „ „
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on the Native Languages, double the above

To Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Demestic Orders Rupees 10 Each—Rupees 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Hewson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		December 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 13	Leave Tuticorin	21
„ Ratnagherry 14	„ Colombo	22
„ Vingorla 14	„ Galle	23
„ Goa 15	„ Negapatam	26
„ Marmagoa 15	„ Madras	28
„ Mangalore 16	„ Coconada	30
„ Cannanore 17	„ Vizagapatam	31
„ Tellicherry 17	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Calicut 18		Jan. 1874.
„ Beypore 18	„ Gopalpore	1
„ Cochin 19	„ False Point	2
„ Colachel 19	Arrive CALCUTTA	4
„ Alleppy 19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAROMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,059 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 19th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Jan. 1874.
Leave BOMBAY 19	Leave BUSREH	7
„ Kurrachee 23	„ Fao	8
„ Guadur 24	„ Bushire	9
„ Muscat 26	„ Bahrein	9
„ Bunder Abbas 28	„ Linga	14
„ Linga 30	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire ..... Jan. 1	„ Muscat	18
„ Busreh 3	„ Guadur	20
„ Fao 3	„ Kurrachee	23
„ Mahomerah 3	Arrive BOMBAY	26
Arrive BUSREH		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander F. Corvan, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 15th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Until further notice the extra steamers leaving Bombay and Kurrachee on every Monday will call at VERAWUL, PORE-BUNDER, and CUTCH MANDVIE both ways.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER MAILS PROCEED TO BROWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Ms. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Ms. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Malcows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per ship CLARENCE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS on the Bunder.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 10th December 1873.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING,
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 15th December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. BARODA, (1,874 Tons, and 450 H. P.), Captain J. C. Almond, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 5 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 16th December, at 5 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain M. Gittard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any shore of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 13th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 13th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. PERA, 2,119 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain R. Mayhew, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Co.

3, Rampart Row, 10th December 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	Rs. 300

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CITY OF SHANGHAI from Glasgow, are hereby required to SEND BOATS alongside for their respective GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

The Captain will in no way be responsible for the condition of packages after they leave the ship's side.

Freight to be paid, and delivery orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, to be sent for countersignature to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 11th December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE of Vacant Pieces of Ground at Clerk and Love Roads.

On TUESDAY, the 16th day of December 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the Official Assignee, and in re Hormusjee Bomanjee Wadia, an Insolvent, the whole of his right, title and interest in the following pieces of vacant ground, viz. :—

A piece of vacant ground called grass market, marked A, as per plan, measuring 36,117 square yards or thereabouts			
„	marked B in plan measg.	10,781	sq. yds. or thereabouts
„	„ C „	4,723	„
„	„ D „	12,978	„
„	„ E „	5,480	„
„	„ F „	48,795	„
„	„ G „	19,216	„
„	„ H „	53	„
„	„ I „	16,676	„
„	„ J „	4,989	„
„	„ K „	3,575	„
„	„ L „	952	„
„	„ M „	50,941	„
„	„ N „	38,159	„
„	„ O „	350	„

Also, on the same day, time, and place, a vacant piece of ground measuring 5,900 square yards, or thereabouts, bounded on the north by the property of Syed Hoosein bin Emmeli, on the south by the property of Premjeevandass Anoorcopdass, on the west by the property of Chinoo Assana Canmattee, and on the east by the property of Purshotum Premjeevandass.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of the Official Assignee, High Court, or to the Undersigned,

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room in Apollo Street, No. 13 :—

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, T cloths, madapollams, jacconets scarfs, dhoties, chintz, &c.

A variety of sundry articles, consisting of rich cut glassware, mostly liqueur, claret, champagne, tumblers, wine and water goblets, wine coolers, finger cups, plated tea sets, brass gilt clocks and time-piece under domes, Bohemian glass flower vases, silk umbrellas, horse brushes, cloths, blankets, two hair dred boxes of scented soaps, silver snuff boxes, gold hunting watch by James McCabe, in good order.

Also, blackwood carved furniture, comprising blackwood round tables, set of dining tables, conversation couches, drawing-room chairs, mallet pattern, dining-room chairs, carved pier table cheval glass, chiffoniers, screens, writing tables, sideboard, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE of jewellery, gold and silver, keyless, lever escapement, calendar and repeater watches, gold earrings, bracelets, lockets Victoria, and Albert chains, gold, concave and convex spectacles, eye glasses, opera glasses, brooches, guard, and finger rings, clocks and timepieces, alarms, musical boxes &c., &c., at Hunmum Street, Fort.

On THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-named place, part of the property of CHATELAIN MONTANDON and Co., watch and chronometer makers, valuable jewellery, consisting of gold, and silver hunting repeater, keyless, and calendar watches, set with diamonds and enamelled, sets and half sets of gold brooches, earrings and bracelets, gold, and jet brooches, set with corals and pearls, gold guard, and finger rings, set with valuable and diamonds, rubies and pearls, gold and enamelled lockets, with jet and diamonds, gold scarf pins, sleeve links, Albert and Victoria chains, opera glasses, pairs of gold convex and convex spectacles by Meniet, eye glasses, clocks and timepieces, alarms, large musical boxes, sets of silver mugs, spoons, forks, and tea, silver cups, six dandy cots, revolvers in case, gold charms, dogs, seal, geographical balls, compasses, cage, whistles, Turkey caps, perambulators, coral keys, gold hooks, &c, &c.

The full particulars and catalogues will be published, and the property on view four days before the sale.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th December 1873.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL

prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, causes it to grow on bald places, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. Price 3s. 6d., 7s. 10s. 6d., equal to four small, and 21s. per bottle. IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Ask for Rowlands' Macassar Oil, and avoid all other cheap articles under the same or similar names as spurious imitations. Each bottle has a glass stopper instead of the cork as formerly. All with the cork are spurious imitations. ROWLANDS' KALYDOR removes cutaneous disfigurements, freckles, and tan, and imparts a healthy and blooming appearance to the skin. During the heat and dust of summer especially, and in cases of sunburns and stings of insects, it is of the utmost use. Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle. Ask for "Rowlands' Kalydor." ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentifrice, preserves and imparts a pearl-like whiteness to the teeth, eradicates tartar and spots of incipient decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 9d. per box. Ask for "Rowlands' Odonto." ROWLANDS' ESSENCE OF TYRE never fails to produce immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers, eyebrows, &c., into a beautiful glossy and permanent brown or black, which colour remains so durable that neither washing nor perspiration can remove it. Price 4s., 7s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle. All these articles have been used and justly appreciated by all the Sovereigns and Courts of Europe, the Pope of Rome, and the aristocracy of the world, during the last 70 years, being of inestimable value to those who have once used them. They are sold by all Chemists, perfumers, and bazaars throughout India, Australia, the Colonies, and South America, by A. ROWLAND & SONS, 20, Hatton-garden, London, proprietors.

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, 1851 AND 1862; VIENNA, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS,
NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON AND GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS OF THE BEST MANUFACTURE.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS. GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE.

IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES TO GARDENS, MANSIONS, &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with references or payment on shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufactures of

BARNARD, BISHOP, & BARNARD'S
NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH, ENGLAND.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding every ROUTE of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at
The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
The BOOKSELLERS,
The BOMBAY HOTELS, and
The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

COLABA.

GRACE EGERTON,
THIS EVENING AT MORLEY HALL,
IN ONE OF HER BEST ENTERTAINMENTS.

Prices—Rs. 3, Rs. 2, and Annas 8.
Commence at 9 o'clock.

SPECIAL PERFORMANCE.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TO
GRACE EGERTON,
MOST POSITIVELY HER LAST AND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.

REDUCED PRICES.

Dress Circle	Rs. 3	Gallery	Re. 1
Stalls	„ 2	Pit	As. 8

Free List entirely suspended (Public Press excepted).

GRANT ROAD THEATRE,
TUESDAY NEXT, DECEMBER 16,

UNUSUAL ATTRACTION.

PRESENTATION OF *CARTE DE VISITES* OF THE FAVOURITE ARTISTE, GRACE EGERTON.
FIRST NIGHT OF A NEW CHARACTER,
THE PARSEE GIRL OF THE PERIOD,
WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THIS OCCASION.
FIRST NIGHT OF A COMIC SKETCH, ENTITLED,
MARRIED AND SETTLED.
FIRST NIGHT OF SIMS REEVES' MOST FAVOURITE SONG "COME INTO THE GARDEN, MAUD."
IN ADDITION TO A MOST SELECT REPERTOIR OF GRACE EGERTON'S MOST ADMIRED IMPERSONATIONS.

GRACE EGERTON
(MRS. GEO. CASE)

Has the honour to announce that many of her kind patrons having suggested that she should, before leaving Bombay, give one more Performance for her SPECIAL BENEFIT, she has pleasure in stating that she has fixed TUESDAY, December 16th, for that purpose; and, in grateful acknowledgment of the generous support she has received, she will present a

CARTE DE VISITE,

Of herself with every Ticket purchased for either Dress Circle or Stalls.

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Executed specially for this occasion by Messrs. Bitter, Molkenfelder & Co., are now ready, and may be selected from a large Assortment at Messrs. Soundy, Breslauer, & Co. In accordance with general desire, the prices for this occasion have been REDUCED as above.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 13th DEC. 1873.
LAST BUT ONE REPRESENTATION OF
ALLADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP,
TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE FAVOURITE OPERA OF
INDUR SABHA.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.
Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

ON SATURDAY, 20th DEC. 1873,
THE GREAT HISTORICAL PLAY OF
KARAN GHELLO
FOR THE FIRST TIME.

ALTAMONT HALL,
CUMBALLA HILL
ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.
THE SECOND SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT
Will take place
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 13th DEC. 1873.
Full Particulars and Programmes can be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.
Performance to commence at 9 o'clock P.M.
W. BURTON, Business Manager.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the RIGHT of REMOVING SAND from the sea-shore of BUTCHER'S ISLAND for ONE YEAR from 1st JANUARY to 31st DECEMBER 1874, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, Elphinstone Circle, on MONDAY, the 22nd December 1873, at 3 P.M.

C. R. OVANS, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 12th December 1873.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK, HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from TUESDAY, the 23rd, to FRIDAY, the 26th instant, both days inclusive; also on WEDNESDAY, the 31st instant, and the 1st January next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 12th December 1873.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
(Limited.)

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

The DIRECTORS have fixed the 1st day of January 1874 as being the last day on which applications for SHARES in the above named Society will be received from Residents in Bombay, the time for Mofussil Residents is extended to the 15th of that month. It is important therefore that those who contemplate applying for Shares should take the earliest opportunity of doing so.

By Order,
C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents,
Bombay Co-operative Society, Limited.

HIGH COURT.—Ecclesiastical Side. In the matter of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of DEWCOREAH, late of Bombay, Hindoo, deceased, daughter of the late THUCKER CANJEE KHIMJEE, deceased, and widow of the late DAYAL NARRONJEE, deceased.

MADHOWJEE DAYAL ..... Applicant

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the abovenamed DEWCOREAH, widow, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to be granted to the abovenamed applicant as one of the Executors therein named, reserving the right of the other Executor to come in and prove the same. All persons concerned therein are apprized thereof.—Dated this 12th day of December 1873.

JEFFERSON AND PAYNE,
Applicant's Proctors.

PURSUANT to an ORDER of the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY made in the matter of the ESTATE of SIR MATTHEW RICHARD SAUSSE, Knight, deceased and in a cause ORR against NORRIS.—The Creditors of Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, formerly Chief Justice of Bombay, but late of No. 5, Hume Street, Dublin, in Ireland, Knight (who died in or about the month of November 1867) are on or before the 14th day of February 1874, to send by post, prepaid, to the Defendant, Mr. Anthony Norris, of No. 2, Bedford Row, in the County of Middlesex, Solicitor, the legal personal representative of the said Sir Matthew Richard Sausse, Knight, deceased, their Christian and Surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the Securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order.

Every Creditor holding any security is to produce the same before the Master of the Rolls, at his Chambers, situated in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, Middlesex, on Friday, the 6th day of March 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudicating on the claims.—Dated this 15th day of November 1873.

ROBERT MARSHALL,
Chief Clerk.

NORRIS and SONS, 2, Bedford Row, London.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA, & CO.,
4, HORNBY ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of their CUSTOMERS and the PUBLIC to their NEW STOCK of London made JEWELRY, consisting of

BROOCHES AND EARRINGS;
GOLD SETS AND HALF SETS;
SUITS OF THE NEWEST PATTERN;
GUARDS, NECK-CHAINS, & NECKLETS;
CROSSE'S LOCKETS AND PENDANTS;
WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
OF THE NEWEST DESIGN
AND BEST WORKMANSHIP.

NOTICES.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING, and REPAIRING,
BY Mr. P. A. LOPES.
Lessons given on Piano, Harmonium, Violin, &c.
Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, Regulated, and Polished to New.
Address :—NAWAB'S HOUSE, NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,
JEWELLERS, &C.

BY APPOINTMENT.

THIS Department of the Company's extensive business receives special care and attention from the management, who confine their dealings to the FIRST-CLASS LONDON MANUFACTURE AND QUALITY ONLY, for which the Company have been so long and so favourably known.

By the careful selection of Novelties characterised by Elegance, Neatness, and Taste, they trust to confirm and extend the large connection with which they have been favoured during the past FIFTY YEARS.

The wide and varied nature of the Company's business, combined with a large capital, enables the management to offer an extent of selection far exceeding any similar display in Western India, and at prices which no House CONFINING THEIR TRANSACTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT ONLY can compete with.

Inspection invited, and details furnished, free on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.

CHOCOLATE SWEETMEATS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, have received a choice and varied supply from Masson of Paris

IN BATONS, CROQUETTES, CIGARES, PASTILLES, &c.;
and in beautifully illustrated Boxes and Packets—
COMEDIANS, JOCKEYS, GROTESQUES, PARISIENNES, MUSIQUE, NAPOLITAIN, ROUGE ET NOIR, ENFANS, INNOCENTS, COSTUMES, ALPHABETS, COULISSES, MENU PARISIEN, ZODIAQUE.
&c., &c., &c.

CHOCOLAT AUX PISTACHES, CHOCOLAT CREMES,
CHOCOLAT A LA VANILLE,
&c., &c.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE PATENT BELL PIANOFORTE.

THIS NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT produces a charming tone, somewhat resembling that of the Harp, the treble being more pure and brilliant. It is played as the Pianoforte, requiring only a lighter touch. The tone proceeds from a series of Steel Vibrators attached to a Metal Plate.

It is light and portable, never requires tuning, rarely gets out of order, and is admirably adapted for use in the Mofussil.

LIST OF PRICES,
INCLUDING TIN OR ZINC LINED PACKING CASE.

4 Octaves in	Solid Walnut,	height 9 inches, length 31 inches	Rs. 180
5 Octaves in	ditto	height 10 inches, length 39 inches	„ 250

SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & CO.,
BOMBAY.
SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S
SPECIAL COLD SEASON SHIPMENTS.

RUGS, BLANKETS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Whitney Rug, our own introduction, over 2 feet long, and wide in proportion, invaluable to Travellers	15 0	16 8
Scarlet Whitney Blankets ..... pr. pr.	22 0	25 0
Dark Blues ..... pr. pr.		
White, of superior quality ..... pr. pr.	22 0	25 0
Extra Super, a Special article made from finest Wool	30 0	34 0
Fancy Rugs or Scotch Mauds ..... from	16 8	18 8

HOUSEHOLD LINENS, &c.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Damask Table Cloths	17 8	19 8
Double Damask, cut by the yard, 72 inch	6 8	7 8
Double Damask Napkins	10 8	12 0
Twill Sheets, Horrocks's ..... pr. pr.	10 8	12 0
Double Sheets, extra size	11 8	13 0
Honey Comb Towels ..... six for	5 0	6 0
Real Turkish White ..... six for	8 0	10 8
Brown ..... six for	10 0	12 0
Cash's Patent Friction Towel ..... each	3 0	4 0

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH, the genuine material, absorbing and Shrinkless ..... Six	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collar attached, the New Designs ..... Six	28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached; a strong useful Shirt ..... 8 x	22 8	25 0
BEST LONG CLOTH, A. & Co.'s new Linen Military Front for Indian washing	28 0	31 0
FINE LONG CLOTH, Cambric Fronts and Cuffs ..... Six	22 8	25 0
SILK AND WOOL, the best made, the texture in equal quantities	52 0	58 0
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, Plain or Fancy Colors, thoroughly Shrunk	49 0	6 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered Fronts, from	7 8	8 0

Special Notice.—Two hundred dozens of perfect Fitting Shirts ready for immediate wear.

SHIRT COLLARS,
"THREE FOLD" EXTRA TURNED EDGES FOR INDIAN WASHING.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pall Mall, Strand, Haymarket, Stand-up ..... Doz.	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford, Stand-up, Turned Corner	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End, Turned Down	6 0	7 0
The West-End ... attached for wear with Made with neat Cambric Tie ... Wool Shirts	6 8	7 8
The Dux		
Best Linen Cuffs (False)	11 0	12 8

SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth Cool and absorbing	10 0	11 8
Best Wove Saxony Flannel	17 0	19 0
Silk and Wool, all Colors	17 8	19 8
Striped Cambric	6 8	7 8

DRESSING GOWNS.

Oxford Cloth	10 0	11 0
Fancy Flannel	17 0	19 8
Printed Cashmere	23 0	26 0

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS,
DOUBLE FEET AND HEELS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks "Half Dressed" Doz.	9 8	10 8
Super do. do. do. Dressed	11 8	13 0
Ex-Super do. Balbriggan Finish	16 0	20 0
Fancy Striped Cotton, Neat Washing Colors	14 0	16 0
Superfine do. do. do. do.	16 0	18 0
Best Lisle Thread	25 0	28 0
Do. do. Fancy Stripes	27 0	31 0
Real Balbriggan Embroidered Silk	28 0	32 0
Best Ribbed Merino, all Shades ..... per pair	4 12	5 8
A Super quality, very Stout and Soft	5 12	6 8

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS,
SOFT AND SHRINKLESS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Plain Colors Assorted Shades	15 8	17 8
Super Drabs and Browns, Fine Saxony	17 8	19 8
Extra Super, Medium and Dark Drabs, delightfully Soft and

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has strengthened, principally owing to the telegrams of yesterday announcing the rate of discount at the Bank of England having been reduced to four and-a-half per cent., and a very favourable return in the Bank's weekly returns; for Bank Bills at six months better rates can be obtained, but for first class Credits, at three months, there is hardly any alteration from our yesterday's quotations.

Government Securities are at almost yesterday's prices, the tendency being however for lower rates.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 10¼d. to 5/16d.
Credit Bills, do.	1s. 10 5/16d. to 11/32d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	1s. 10d.
Credit, do.	1s. 10¼d.
Documents, do.	1s. 10 3/16d. to 7/16d.
Bank Bills, demand	1s. 9¾d.
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99⅞ to ¾d.	
Do. do. demand 100 3/16d.	
On Madras 30 days' sight	99⅞
Do. demand	par
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight.	to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½
Four & half per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	105½
10 years' do. do.	105
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	114½
Do. Do. Market Rate	114½
New French Loan 8 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	par.
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	par.
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	113 ex coupon.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus	,, 226
Mexican Dollars	,, 222
France	,, 736
Bar silver	,, 52/8
Gold Lea	17-2
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-6
Australian Gold 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Not much doing. The iron ships City of Shanghai and Janet Cowan have been chartered to load at the Rice ports at £2-7-6 for Liverpool.

London	Cotton	2-15-0
	Cases	2-15-0
	Seeds	2-6-3
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 8s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabolams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Oil bills	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 8s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 10s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 10s. 0d.
Harre Cotton		£3 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 5s. 0d. at £3 7s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

FRIDAY, 12TH DECEMBER.

MARKET active and advancing for Bank of Bombay, 2nd Issue, at quoted rates. Spinning and Land shares firm.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Rs.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
160,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	85
12,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	775
10,000	500	100	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Rss. Issue	270
4,320	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,120
30,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China	280
5,000	1811	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
20,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000	250	125	8 p.ct.	National Bank of India	130
12,000	250	all	12 pct.	Oriental Bank	495

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

THE market continues very dull, and prices remain quite nominal. The following sales are reported to have taken place yesterday :—

300 pieces Grey Shirtings,	30 in. 39 yds. 8¼ lbs. at	Rs. 5	10	0
450 ,, ,, Dhoties	42 in. 9 yds. at	,, 1	12	0
450 ,, ,, ,,	42 in. 10 yds. at	,, 1	15	0

COTTON.

There has been no change in the state of the market, and prices show little or no change. There is a small demand on European account, and the purchases of the day hardly amount to about 500 candies. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old Dhollerah	Rs. 180	to	Rs. 185
,, Oomrawuttee	,, 180	to	,, 182
,, Sawgoor 1	,, 190	to	,, 192
,, Vingorla	,, 178	to	,, 182
New Oomrawuttee, Feb. delivery	,, 212	to	,, 213
,, 2 bale ,,	,, 213	to	,, 215
,, Hingunghaut, Jan. ,,	,, 240	to	,, 245
,, Broach, M. G., March ,,	,, 233	to	,, 234
,, Dholleras April ,,	,, 193	to	,, 195

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms on the 12th instant :—

25 candies Old Sheegaum	Rs.	179
75 ,, ,, Dhollerah	,,	178
25 ,, ,, Cutch, W. S.	,,	150
100 ,, New Nuggur	,,	204½
150 ,, ,, Dholleras, April delivery	,,	195
5 ,, ,, Nuggur	,,	205
6 ,, ,, Julgaum	,,	204

YARNS.

The market for all counts of Grey continues very dull, and prices, though quite nominal, may be said to have declined ½ annas per lb. We have heard of no sales.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, week ending 6th December 1873.

	Open 1,266½ Miles. Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	2,01,566	12	0
Merchandize	2,15,935	8	0
Electric Telegraph	1,110	0	0
Municipal Trains, &c.	615	0	0
Total Rs.	4,19,217	4	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,266½ miles. Total Rs.	5,05,601	2	0
Decrease Rs.	86,383	14	0

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Compta, Dec. 9.
	Bokhara (s)	Anderson	Southampton, Nov. 13.
	Lady Allan	Hansen	Liverpool, Aug. 14

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Arcot (s)	Withers	Madras.
	Kurrachee (s)	Hutchison	Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—

Ship Tweston, Cowley, to London.
Barque Evening Star, Wales, to Rangoon.
Steamer Ocean, Nacoda, to Coast and Cutch.
Steamer Pera, Methven, to Australia, &c.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Cashmere, to Kurrachee via Cutch.
Steamer Pehlwan, to Coast and Compta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.			
8	Lady Lawrence	Ovestone	London, June 7.
	Lallah Rookh	Gillist	Demerara, July 11

DEPARTURES.

Dec.			
8	Mahratta (s)		
	Arabia (s)		
	St. Bernard		

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	27	Duconidie French Gun Boat, Loyer, from Mahr.	
	27	Pera, ss, Methven, from Suez.	
	27	Octopus, S. Drager, Sodem, from Glasgow.	
	28	Brunes, s. F. s., Achambaig, from Hodeida.	
	28	Delhi, ss, Lee, from Southampton.	
	28	Curlew, ss, McNeil, from Liverpool.	
	28	Orchee, ss, Lucas, from Calcutta.	
	30	Calcutta, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.	
	30	Crocus, ss, Joy, from Rangoon.	
	30	Queen of India, ss, Edward, from Shields.	
	30	Lombardy, ss, Gillson, from London.	
Dec.	1	Brascar, ss, Marshall, from London.	
	1	Illusion, ss, Soames, from Bombay.	
	1	Neera, ss, Coburn, from Bombay.	
	2	Consolation, ss, Dempster, from Liverpool.	

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	27	Pera, ss, Methven, to Bombay.	
	28	Delhi, ss, Lee, to Calcutta.	
	28	Curlew, ss, McNeil, to Calcutta.	
	28	Orchee, ss, Lucas, to London.	
	29	Brunes, T. S. Frigate, Aschambaig, to Bussorah.	
	29	Lebuan, ss, Mahomed Baig, to Bussorah.	
	30	Crocus, ss, Joy, to Port Said.	
Dec.	1	Lombardy, ss, Gillson, to Bombay.	
	1	Deccan, ss, Soames, to Suez.	
	2	Neera, ss, Coburn, to Jedda.	

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Oct.	21	Dalhousie, B. M., Warner, from African Coast.
Nov.	16	Wolverine, H. M.'s. S. Fl., Westlake, from Trincomalee.
	19	Royal Oak, s. Robinson, from Shields.
	25	Gowrie, H. M.'s. S. Fl., Stewart, from Malta.
	26	Illusn, ss, Raven, from Mauritius.
	26	Kwang Tung, B. M., Elton, from Tajura.
	27	Duncan die, F. G. Bt., Loyer, from Mahe.
	27	Octopus S. Drager, Soden, from Glasgow.
	30	Calcutta, ss, Henderson, from Zanzibar.
	30	Queen of India, ss, Steward, from Shields.
Dec.	2	Consolation, ss, Dempster, from Liverpool.

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH DECEMBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Riga (s) 47 kegs iron rivets, Jules Scigfried & Co; 1 case cutlery, Dorabjee Bejonjee & Co; 378 bundles and 799 bars iron, Dhurumsee Jeewa; 40 cases iron sheets, Hyderally Cassumjee; 500 bundles iron sheets, Abdool Rehman Sallaymahomed.

FROM LONDON.

Teviot (s) 1 case rubber sheets, Abdoolally Hussanbhoy; 50 cases window-glass, Fazially Moosaboy; 200 casks ale, Pereshaw Pestonjee & Co; 1 case frames, Thacker Visram & Co; 9 casks brass wire, Bhoymia Ebram; 1 case playing cards, Bolton & Co; 22 casks beer and 21 casks stout, C. Bouneville & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—12TH DECEMBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Teviot, s, 25 bales wool, Dayabhoy Cullianjee & Co.; 19 bales wool, Tulsichund Currumchund; 11 bales wool, Loorldasmull Roopchund; 15 bales wool, Roopchund Roognathdass; 16 bales wool, Khimchund Sewram; 56 bales cotton, Megjee Mooljee; 21 cases grass oil, Dawoodbhoy Hussen; 50 bales wool, M. Cachorjdass.

Riga, s, 57 bales cotton, Dayal Jairaj; 1,000 packages wet dates, Mungoomull Meyaram; 55 bales cotton, Towermull Tejbhandass; 200 packages wet dates, Bhojraj Gunseomdass; 500 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 60 bales cotton, Voluntars Vundrawandass; 300 bales cotton, N. Kessowjee and Co.; 250 packages wet dates, Dayal Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Tiverton, s, 2,200 bundles coir yarn, Nanjee Khatow.

Barods, s, 87 pieces E. teeth, Callabhoy Shriputjee; 113 pieces ivory, Rowchand Amooluck; 7 bundles silk, Morarjee Dayal; 38 cases oilbanum, Cassambhoy Nanjee; 19 cases mother of pearl shells, Sulleman Mejadina; 5 bundles ivory, Suriff Darvesh; 298 pieces ivory, Hasonbhoy Thavur & Co.; 250 pieces and 4 bundles E. teeth, J. Peerbhoy; 19 bundles E. teeth, A. Mahomedjee; 21 bundles E. teeth, Cassajee; 106 pieces E. teeth, M. Corjee; 47 [illegible] M. of P. shells, D. Kassum; 39 pieces E. teeth, Sucksoor Futtabhoy; 42 cases oilbanum, R. Allibhoy; 50 cases oilbanum, Peerbhoy Nuthoo; 503 pieces E. teeth, Hasonbhoy Thaver & Co.; 27 packages coffee, M. Gangjee; 55 cases oilbanum, J. Lalljee; 19 pieces E. teeth, M. Ludha.

FOR SUEZ.

Barcds, s, 2 packages silk, Hajee Zanal Abadin.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy, s, 111 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon; 31¼ cwts. sandalwood, Meerally Dama; 36 packages sharkfins, 5 packages fishmaws, and 2 cases dry fish, Fazal Mahomed Dama; 4,027 packages iron, P. and O. Co.; 1 case Cambay stones, Abadin Badroodin & Co; 160 chests opium, David Sassoon & Co.; 91 packages fishmaws and sharkfins, Curimbhoy Heerjee; 8 chests opium, E. Noordin & Co.; 55 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy; 35 chests opium, D. Cowasjee Tata; 12 chests opium, E. D. Lungra; 15 chests opium, R. Khimjee & Co.; 15 chests opium, S. and D. Ruttakin; 15 chests opium, H. E. H. Habib; 16 chests opium, H. E. Elias; 27 chests opium, H. A. N. Mahomed; bales twist, Meerally Dama;

FOR SHANGHAI.

Lombardy, s, 860 kegs nails and 92 cases hardware, P. and O. Co.; 30 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw & Co.; 5 chests opium, H. Hurdewdass; 8 chests opium, C. Bomanjee & Co.; 15 chests opium, D. Hormusjee Cama & Co.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 10.

Barclay, Deputy Surgeon General, Madras Medical Department, on leave, from Calcutta.

DECEMBER 11.

Pemberton, Surgeon Major, Bengal Indian Medical Department, on sick leave, from Moradabad.

DECEMBER 12.

Williams, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Lugard, Captain, Madras, C. P, Commission, from furlough, from England.
Johnstone, Captain, Bengal, late 60th N. I., from furlough, from England.
Madden, Captain, from furlough, from England.
Lambert, Captain, Bengal Engineers, from furlough, from England.
Bowen, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Wardroper, Lieutenant, 107th Regiment, on leave, from Madras.

DEPARTURES—DECEMBER 12.

Galloway, Major, 2nd Belooch Regiment, from leave, to Hydrabad, Sind.
Barclay, Deputy Surgeon General, Madras Medical Department, from leave, to Secundrabad.
McCausland, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Camp Chinchwad.
Williams, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, from furlough, to Calcutta.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.

Poona, 10th December, 1873.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

16th Lancers—Qr Mr G Graham, to England per Troop-ship, from the date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board, fit for duty with troops.

Royal Artillery—Lieut H Knight, (F Battery 9th Bde) to England, per Troopship, from date of departure to appear before a Medical Board, fit for duty with troops.

6th Foot—(1st Battalion) Lieut A W Withworth, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.

12th Foot (22nd Battalion)—Capt G Turner, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.

Lieut R J Pike, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board, fit for duty with troops.

14th (1st Battalion)—Lieut B W G Firman, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.

54th Foot—Capt James Cheete, to England, per Troopship from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board, fit for duty with troops.

83rd Foot—Lieut W T Marriott, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board, fit for duty with troops.

107th Foot—Capt W Sealy, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board, fit for duty with troops.

108th Foot—Surg Maj W M Calder, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure, to appear before a Medical Board.

Army Medical Department—Surg T W Orwin, to England, per Troopship, from date of departure to appear before a Medical Board, fit for duty with troops.

Surg R C Eaton, to remain at Matheran, from 23rd Nov to 21st Dec 1873, per Medical Certificate, in extension.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, December 9.)

H H the Maharajah of Travancore has granted nine months' leave of absence, from date of departure, to Mr W Barton, of the Bombay P W Establishment, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Travancore Sirkar for employment as Civil Engineer.

The Right Revd the Bishop has granted the Revd J M Walker, M A, Chaplain of Cannanore, privilege leave for two months, from the date of quitting his station.

The Right Honourable the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr E C Caldwell, Inspr of Schools, 3rd Grade, to be Inspr of Schools, 2nd Grade.

Mr L Garthwaite Inspr of Schools, 4th Grade, to be Inspr of Schools, 3rd Grade.

Mr W R Kershaw, B A, Head Master of Bellary Provincial Schools, to be an Inspr of Schools, 4th Grade, and to be posted to the 1st Division.

P Rungasadam Mudaliar, M A, Asst Professor at the Presidency College, to be Head Master of the Provincial School.

The above appointments will take effect from the date of Mr Bower's retirement.

Maj C J Stuart Asst Director of Revenue Settlement, Cuddapah to be Special Asst to the Coll of Chingleput District for purposes connected with the Settlement.

The Revd Charles Rhenius Garrison Chaplain Fort St George, to act as Chaplain of St John's District, Bangalore.

Mr W S Harington, Ex Engr, 1st Grade, from the Chingleput to the charge of the Malabar District to join at the public expense on relief by Capt A C Smith, R E.

Capt and Dep Comsy H Bailey, Ex Engr 4th Grade, from the temporary charge of the Malabar District of the charge of the Ossoor Range in the Salem District, on relief by Mr Harington, A S on his completion of the Kootiady Ghat.

Col F J B Priestley, S pt of Revenue Survey, resumed charge of the Office from Captain J G Cleete on the forenoon of the 9th instant.

The services of Surgn H G Archdall, Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail at Tranquebar, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, from the date on which he is re lieved from his present duties.

Mr W Wilson, Act Dist and Session Judge of Kistna, reported his return to to to the Presidency on the 4th instant per Steamer Sultan.

List of Civil Servants permitted to return to duty, forwarded in accordance with Financial Despatch to the Govt of India, dated July 31st, 1872 :—

Mr A McC Webster, Covenanted, Sub-Collector & Joint Magst, Coimbatore, via Brindisi on the 20th instant.

Mr W H Conyn, Covenanted, with a the period of his leave.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Surgn H J Hazlett, 2nd Regiment N I on furlough on medical certificate for two ; cars.

The services of the under-mentioned Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the Cr-in-C for employment at the Camp of Exercise :—

Capt H R Mead, Dist Engr, Tanjore.
Capt P Montgomerie, Act Under-Secy to Govt, P W Department.
Capt Ross Thompson, Depy Consulting Engr for Railways.
Lieut C H R Cuttle, Depy Controller, P W Account, Irrigation Branch.

The services of the undermentioned Officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of H E the C-in-C without prejudice to their own duties :—

Lieut Col J H M Shaw Stewart, R E Consulting Engr for Railways.
Lieut Col E W Childers, R A Offg Supt, Gun Powder Manufactory.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :—

Maj Genl G Sturrock, of the Infantry, on furlough, on private affairs, for two years.

The furlough in India for two years granted to Maj E T Pollok of the Staff Corps, is extended for three months.

The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieut William Henry Miller Francklyn to be Capt by Brevet, from the 4th Dec 1873.

The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from Europe :—

Capt A H E Campbell, Cadre 2nd regiment Light Cavalry, Commit, Re-Ident's Escort, Hyderabad, and Capt C R Oxley, Infantry Gen'al List.

Capt W Freeth, Staff Corps, Asst Supt, Revenue Survey.
Mr J Crawford, Staff Corps.

The following List received from the India Office, is published :—

List of Military Officers of the Madras Establishment permitted to proceed to Europe and granted extension of leave :

Permitted to retu n—Maj J Lidderdale, Capt R P Blake, Surgn Maj W H Harris, and Surgn-Maj J Wilson.

Granted extension of leave :—Brvt-Maj W Thompson, 6 months, Maj O F Smithers 1st month, Capt D Munro 3 months, Capt F G Ridout 3 months, Capt F E West 6 months, and Capt J T M Armstrong 9 months, sick certificate.

The under-mentioned Officers who have retired upon full-pay to have a step of honorary rank as follows :—

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Capt and Brvt Maj Charles Woodland, Madras Infantry. Dated 12th Nov 1 73.

Maj William Forbes Hutton, Madras Infantry, Dated 12th Nov 1873.

To be Deputy Surgeons General—Surgn-Maj James Kirkpatrick, M D Madras Army, Dated 12th Nov 1873.

Surgn-Maj William Aitken, M D, Madras Army, Dated 12th Nov 1873.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at MESSRS. TREACHER & Co.'s, or MESSRS. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Tuesdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MOORE—December 6th, at Poona, the wife of Captain C. A. Moore, 2nd Light Cavalry, of a son.

STACE—November 28th, at Aden, Mrs. Stace, wife of Captain E. V. Stace, Assistant Political Resident, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

INGLE—DAY—December 8th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, by the Rev. Ward Maule, Arthur F. Ingle, Esq., Bombay, to Charlotte Sophia, daughter of Arthur M. Day, Esq., of Rathgar, Dublin—No cards.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—December 8th, at Dindigul, the wife of Captain E A Campbell, of a son.

DOLLMAN—December 8th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr C A Dollman, of a son.

MITCHELL—December 7th, at Jumalpore, the wife of J. Mitchell, of a daughter.

SAUNDERS—December 9th, at No. 9, Loudon Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. R. R. Saunders, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MCARTHUR—CLEGHORN—December 6th, at St. Saviour's, Arrah, Shahabad, by the Rev. W. Wilkinson. Alexander Donald McArthur, Esq., Royal Engineers, to Annie Kate, daughter of the late James Cleghorn, Esq., of Calcutta.

SIMPSON—DUKE—December 4th, at Trinity Church, Bangalore, by the Rev. G. H. Deane, M. A., Emma Josephine, daughter of Lieut. General T. A. Duke, to Charles Henry Simpson, 18th Hussars.

DEATH.

JOHNSON—December 4th, at Rampore, W. J. Johnson, Manager of the Rohilkund Bank, Moradabad, aged 37 years.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1873.

INFORMATION was received yesterday by telegraph in Bombay that "Reuter's Persian Concession has been revoked." The telegram was sent in good faith, though one may be permitted to doubt if the news it conveys can be altogether relied upon, for there is the greatest possible difficulty, even for any one on the spot, in ascertaining what is really going on in Persia. Still, it has always been extremely doubtful if the concession could be maintained. An eminent diplomatist at home, when he heard what unexampled powers the Shah had yielded to a foreign capitalist, exclaimed, "Why, this man "Reuter has the peace of the world in his hands;" and so he would have had if he had taken the precaution to secure the control of an armed force strong enough to keep the Shah to his word. But this was the one mistake Baron Reuter made. He fancied that the power of money alone could accomplish anything in Persia, as in Europe, and that no material aid would be found necessary if he only paid the Shah and his advisers well beforehand for the concessions he wanted. The simple barbarian, however, has been clever enough to steal a march even on a German Jew. He took the Baron's money with great readiness, left his own dominions to spend a few months in seeing the world, enjoyed to the utmost the intense flunkeyism of good society in all the Courts of Europe, and returned to Teheran without having spent (if rumour speaks correctly) a farthing of his own or his subjects' money. Then, having bled Baron de Reuter so freely that he could get nothing more out of him for the moment, and having in the course of his travels so enlarged his views as to be conscious of his mistake in conceding everything to one capitalist instead of making use of at least half a dozen of them, His Imperial Majesty seems to have come to the conclusion that the best thing he could do was to take the management of his revenues and public works into his own hands again. Of course, he must have been stimulated to take this line of action by discovering while he was in Europe with what intense ill-will all the diplomatists viewed the concession to Reuter. The Baron himself, while the Shah was in England, discerned this danger, and tried, by all the means in his power, to persuade the English Government to support and protect him in the execution of his agreement with the Shah. Failing the help of England, he is understood to have sought Russian aid; but, as Russia and England are just now on the best of terms, and seem inclined to embrace one another and amicably divide Persia between them, the intrusion of a mere outsider into the field of Central Asian politics was resented as an impertinence. The poor Baron, disappointed but still resolved to persevere, next thought of forming a company recruited from the capitalists of all European States, in the fond hope that some Power or other would, in case of need, come to his help. This project, too, appears to have failed; and the Shah, who had of course been kept well informed of all these negotiations, must have come to the conclusion that, as Reuter was powerless, it would be a safe thing to throw him over. The Baron should have had a few men-of-war in the Persian Gulf and a few Persian regiments officered by European adventurers in his own pay; and he might then not merely have defied the Shah, but dethroned him and put a Shah of his own on the throne to carry out the concession. For want of such precautions, the grandly conceived scheme of investing a few millions in the purchase of the kingdom of Persia appears to have fallen through. The revoking of the concession ought not, however, to hinder the project for the construction of an overland railway to India through Persia. The English Government, which always distrusted Reuter, will now probably be inclined to take up the scheme on its own account, in alliance with the Shah and the Czar; and, as M. de Lesseps has turned his attention to this line as one that ought to be made, we have the best possible guarantee that the work will be done.

WE learn from the *Lancet* that "an enquiry "into the sanitary condition of Brentford is "now being made by Major Tulloch, Govern-"ment Inspector." It will be remembered that Major Tulloch began his education as a Sanitary Engineer in Madras, and after elaborating a sewerage system for that city which nobody has yet attempted to carry out, was sent home by the Government of Madras to study the conservancy systems of European towns and cities. But before leaving India Major Tulloch found it necessary to engage in a controversy with Dr. Cornish, the present Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, who pointed out some radical defects in the Madras sewerage scheme. This controversy ended in what may be called a drawn battle, inasmuch as the defects of the sewerage scheme could only be proved by the execution of the project. That Major Tulloch gained a few practical hints from the Cornish controversy we can well believe. After studying various European systems of sewerage Major Tulloch returned to India with some reputation as a Sanitary Engineer, and reached Bombay just as Mr. Scoble's Commission was conducting an enquiry into a drainage and water-supply system for Bombay. Mr. Crawford, the Municipal Commissioner, prevailed on the Government of Bombay to detain Major Tulloch in Bombay, and he was subsequently appointed Municipal Engineer of this city. In this post he engaged a large staff of assistants, and at a considerable cost provided himself with materials for the preparation of those green volumes which are now to be seen freely scattered about in all sorts of houses in Bombay—we allude to his drainage and water-supply reports. When Major Tulloch arrived in Bombay the discussion on drainage and water-supply was at its height. These subjects had been very freely handled for several years before Major Tulloch came amongst us, and in the labours of Conybeare, Tracey, Aitken, Rawlinson, and others, Major Tulloch found no end of material ready to assist him. The errors of previous writers had been pointed out by various sanitary critics, so that it may be said that nothing remained for Major Tulloch to do but prepare his report.

As regards a system of sewerage for Bombay the primary question requiring solution was one of the site of the outfall. Tracey preferred several outfalls, some of which were on the harbour foreshore, Aitken selected a single outfall at Colaba, Rawlinson decided that the outfall should be to the north-east of Bombay and that the sewage should be utilized on land. The latter recommendation resulted from a consideration of the previous projects, and it was at once adopted by Major Tulloch. The cost of the system was considerably diminished by separating the storm waters from the sewage. In this respect Major Tulloch differs from Mr. Clark of Calcutta, but it cannot be doubted that with reference to the rain-fall in Bombay Major Tulloch's plan is to be preferred. The question of disconnecting the houses from the sewers had engaged much of Rawlinson's attention about the time that Major Tulloch was preparing his drainage scheme, and we find a system of back drainage provided in Tulloch's Bombay scheme. It will probably not be long before Tulloch's drainage system is considered by the Town Council, and if the proposed system is to be recommended at all we look for considerable modifications being made upon it. As that scheme now stands it is plain that, with the exception of the Calcutta system of sewerage, there can be no more expensive system executed, and that as an engineering work it can only be executed by a very wealthy city. But whatever may be Major Tulloch's merits as an Engineer it is impossible to doubt that he was an expensive if not an extravagant public man. With Tulloch, Hewlett, and Crawford for Municipal officials the wealthiest city in the world would become insolvent. If the people were not permitted to die from zymosis they would not be allowed to escape death by starvation.

The history of Major Tulloch's water-supply report is too recent to require notice. After wandering half over the Concan in search of extensive reservoirs at high levels, and publishing a report that exhausts not only the subject upon which it treats but the Municipal treasury as well, it is now clearly perceived by anybody with only half an eye that the water reservoirs for supplying the city for the present or any vastly increased population are to be found lying in close proximity to Vehar, and that the surveys of Tansa and Bassein were unnecessarily undertaken and in keeping with that extravagant mind to which the municipal trio was wholly given up.

As a Sanitary Inspector of the local Government Board in England, Major Tulloch is to be congratulated, and if our late Engineer is proving himself fitted for the post which he now occupies India must be congratulated on having trained a Sanitary Engineer to look after the health interests of the people of England. While Major Tulloch was undergoing his sanitary professional education there was much to be learned, and India was a good field in which to gain experience. We will not venture to say that Major Tulloch has gained all the experience which he might have gained in India; we do not know that he is acquainted with any system of sewerage and conservancy except that which at present finds favour in England, but which is despised by many experienced men in many of the large towns in this country. In these days of much talk about sanitation and great expenditure upon sewerage systems, Hygienists will be judged not only by what they do know about various systems, but by what they do not know regarding possible and existing systems. Major Tulloch may be regarded as better adapted for a Sanitary Inspector under the local Government Board in England than for the post of Sanitary Engineer in this country. And this we venture to say after a careful perusal of his elaborate writings.

India, as we have said, offers a fine field for the study of Hygiene, and it would be strange indeed if useful experience could not be gained in a country where every diversity of a conservancy system is in operation. Well may even the most advanced scientific men timidly whisper their opinions and express their views about the various systems of sewerage and conservancy, when we find the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India arriving at conclusions regarding "the nature, origin, and development "of epidemic cholera" which are "at variance "with all the prevalent doctrines." Dr. Cunningham says—"It will, no doubt, be said, as it "has been said before, that if it should be "proved that cholera is not spread by human in-"tercourse, if man does not multiply the poison of "cholera, if the evacuations do not contain that "poison, and do not spread it through the water "supply, then we virtually go back to the "same state of ignorance as we were in a "hundred years ago. To this I would reply "that if we are on the wrong road the sooner we "go back the better, but the question is not, will "not, be the consequence to any opinions. That "is a small matter. The only point of impor-"tance is—What is the truth?"

With official views such as these pressed upon our notice, what shall we say for Sanitary Engineers and their great works? Several deadly diseases are supposed to be capable of being extinguished in underground sewers, while the nature, origin, and development of these diseases are at best hypothetical. The men who are entrusted with the expenditure of public money should be able to give a reason for the faith that is in them. All that India has lost by the transfer of Major Tulloch to the Sanitary department in England is the furlough pay that enabled him to make good his footing amongst Sanitary Engineers of European reputation. As far as Bombay is concerned everything is prepared for the adoption of any system of sewerage; ingenuity is only required to know the systems that should be avoided. Other men's labours have provided everything that is necessary.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

THE announcement made by the Municipal Engineer in yesterday's papers, that, "owing to three serious bursts in the Vehar main, water will not be supplied in the Island of Bombay until Saturday (this) evening," is only an illustration of what may be expected to happen over and over again, so long as Bombay is dependent on one pipe only for her regular supply of water. Up to last year the town was constantly exposed to two serious dangers, that of a possible scarcity of water, owing to insufficient rainfall, in the Vehar Lake, and that of a failure of the single pipe to which we trusted to convey water from Vehar to Bombay. The former danger was averted by the construction of the Toolsee reservoir as an additional storage ground; the latter overhangs us more threateningly than ever. Nor will the possibility of a water famine be removed until the Corporation makes up its mind to spend the 34 lacs that are still required, according to Mr. Walton's estimate, in order to lay down an independent main from Toolsee to Bombay, and so, in Mr. Pedder's words, supply "two things wanting besides increased supply :—

"1st. A greater pressure than Vehar can give, to send the water to the most elevated parts of the city, such as Malabar Hill.

"2nd. Reservoirs in the city to hold a few days' supply. At present we depend only on one main, and if there is a burst on that, which has happened, and may of course happen at any instant, the city is totally deprived of Vehar water till the main is repaired, which may be four or five days."

IF the statements in the home papers as to the way in which the late Mr. Thomas Baring disposed of his vast wealth be correct, our present Viceroy must now have probably the largest private fortune of any man in India. In the Western Presidency, at all events, it would be impossible to find a native possessing

THE "BOMBAY TATLER"

ALTHOUGH the impression is gaining ground that the Italian Opera Company are not quite so good as the peculiarly transpontine critic of Churchgate Street would fain have made them out to be, nevertheless it is to be regretted that the strangers are receiving such indifferent support, because when they go back to Italy they are sure to tell such a tale of Bombay's generosity that no other troupe, good, bad, or indifferent, will venture to come amongst us again. I hear that Signor Inzoli is likely to lose heavily for having the enterprise to become impresario for the Opera Company, and if this is the case we must abandon the idea of his building a theatre suitable for Bombay. While mentioning the concerts which the Company give, I would suggest an alteration in the form of the programmes. At present these are bald and scarcely interesting. But by printing the words of some of the arias and duets, a great convenience would be rendered to many who follow *sung* Italian but indifferently, and who confess that where they cannot even guess at the sentiments which the vocalists by voice or action are endeavouring to express they lose much of the interest which they might otherwise feel in the performance. Listening to a mere chain of pretty vocal sounds is like listening to a sweet orator belonging to a foreign country who may please the ear for a time but soon becomes tiresome because he cannot reach the intelligences of his hearers. Programmes similar to those which I now suggest are in common use in English concert halls, and I am sure that contributors to the Bombay concerts would not grudge to pay a trifle for them if that were considered to be necessary.

THE Committee of the late Bombay Exhibition have succeeded in illustrating niggardly economy as well as native arts. The medals which were tardily handed to successful contributors the other day, after the intimation that these were "awarded" had been given so long ago that the said contributors were beginning to think that the Committee had repented their awards and put the medals back into their pockets again, are both paltry and badly-finished. I do not believe that a single little local show held in India within the last few years has given such wretched looking medals to exhibitors as the Bombay Exhibition Committee have presented to their constituents. To show that I am speaking by the card I append the following comparative list of medals and their weights, which will at once show what position "the capital of the west of India" occupies with reference to handsomeness in medal-giving :—

WEIGHTS OF GOLD MEDALS.

	Tol.	Our.		Tol.	Our.
Oude Exhibition of 1864	6	12	Akola Exhibition of 1868	5	13
Jubbulpore Exhibition of 1866	6	2	Bombay Exhibition of 1873	3	4
Agra Exhibition of 1867	6	2			

The medals seem to become more valuable the nearer to Calcutta, and the further away from Bombay. As to the Bombay Exhibition silver medal, it only weighs a little above three rupees, whereas some of the silver medals given at the abovementioned Exhibitions weigh nearly Rs. 13 each! Why the Gaekwar should have got the first gold medal for his chudder, which certainly did him no credit except that he lent it for exhibition, is something which may be known to the committee but is not so apparent to people who believed that the chief purpose of the Exhibition was not to encourage raree shows but native industries.

A RATHER pleasant story has reached me about two Indian travellers who went home and "did" Palestine by the way. One was a clergyman, stout, jolly, and favourably known among a few friends in—well, I will say Ceylon; the other was a young merchant, who relaxed himself out of business hours by exhibiting veneration for the forms of Church of England piety—all which was known to several people living in—well, I will again say Ceylon. After journeyings many they came, as a matter of course, to the River Jordan—knowing that no traveller is entitled to the credit of ever having seen the Holy Land unless he is able to say that he drank the waters of that very-much-bathed-in stream and disported his figure in it like any of the million and one pilgrims who have done likewise since the time when the river rose into fame. Here the clergyman and the commercial gentleman each arranged to get a goat-skinfull of the water to take home with them. When they reached England, the first care of the former was to see his Jordan water safely stowed at home, and that of the commercial gentleman to reverently present his to the parish minister of a hamlet in the vicinity of a certain large city. This parish minister announced to his congregation on the Sunday following the auspicious day on which he received the gift, that on such and such a day water brought from the River Jordan by that eminent traveller and friend of Christianity, Mr. Indigo, would fill the baptismal font. When that day came round more baptisms took place in the hamlet than had ever taken place before in the history of its church, and the children baptised then were thence forward regarded with awe by the simple parishioners. Different, however, was the fate of the clerical traveller's Jordan lymph. A few days after he arrived at home, he issued an intimation to his bosom friends th at he had a grand treat in store for them—real water from the Jordan—and that they must come upon a certain night to have a symposium with him. They came, and thanks to their exertions and those of their reverend host the sacred goat-skin full was soon emptied, and one and all declared that really Jordan water did not make such bad punch after all!

APPROVING heartily of the Bombay Coöperative Society which some enterprising gentlemen have started in Bombay, I am glad to hear that consumers in the mofussil are applying for shares in considerable numbers. It is surprising, however, that the scheme is not being very heartily supported in Bombay, although it is here where consumers must receive the greatest benefit from such an association. Taxes are not so heavy in the mofussil as they are in Bombay, where they are likely to go on increasing in consequence of the tendency in the present landlord Corporation to transfer taxes from property to articles of consumption. Anything that can alleviate the accumulating burdens thus thrown upon the shoulders of family men ought to be taken advantage of, and hence, I say, it is astonishing that the people of Bombay are considerably behind those in the districts in taking shares in the new Coöperative Society. That there is room for a Society of this description seems to me to be shown by the different prices which European shopkeepers and native hawkers charge for precisely the same articles. The Borah reaps large profits from people who are new to the country, but the older residents are able to buy from him cheaper by 30 or 40, some times 50 per cent., than they could from his respectable Eurcpean brother. It may or may not be a question whether the high prices charged by European shopkeepers have not injured their business by throwing a large casual trade into the hands of the native hawker; but so long as the fact remains that the latter can sell at rates which are profitable to him and yet differ so enormously with those which are charged by European shopkeepers, there can be very little doubt that there is ample room in Bombay for the existence of a well-managed coöperative society. In London, where the price of articles has of late grown in a ratio quite out of proportion with the increase in wages, the Civil Service and kindred coöperative associations have enabled many persons to bear the brunt of the hard times without suffering so severely as persons who scouted such associations. If the Bombay Coöperative Society flourishes, it needs no prophet to prophesy that it will prove a great blessing to that vast majority of people who, not belonging to Government service, find it almost impossible to live at present and bring up a family respectably on their limited and still depreciating incomes.

THE way the *Times of India* continues, week after week, to make a little advertising capital for itself out of its astounding discovery that the *Daily Telegraph* had condescended once to copy something from it, reminds me of the interesting spectacle of an aged hen cackling with surprise and delight over a solitary chicken born to bless her declining years. I should not like to deprive the *Times of India* of any harmless gratification, but, now that the first excitement of the thing is over, would it not be sufficient to reprint the two articles about the Towers of Silence say once a month instead of once a week? If your contemporary will not listen to my advice, let him lay to heart the wise words spoken by Mr. Disraeli to the citizens of Glasgow:—"I think that an author who speaks about his own books is almost as bad as a mother who talks about her own children. You know what happens under these circumstances. Everybody present soon gets wrapt in abstraction—one looks at the ceiling, another at the fire, and another, perhaps, yawns." The *Times of India* has been making desperate and very praiseworthy efforts of late to be comic; and it ought not to run the risk of being set down by its readers as a bore. What are the facts of the *Daily Telegraph* story? One of the *Times of India's* staff had the enterprise to go and see for himself a Tower of Silence. The *Telegraph* took his account of what he saw, and made it the foundation of a learned and interesting leading article. Shakspeare never mentioned the names of the obscure persons to whom he was indebted for the plots and often for whole passages of his plays; and the *Daily Telegraph*, when it borrows, seems to follow the example of Shakspeare. No doubt, however, the *Times of India* has a legitimate grievance on this score: it ought to have been quoted by the big London paper. But does it not take more than the compensation it is fairly entitled to, when it has the amazing impudence to speak of "Telegraphese" as being a far inferior kind of literature to what I may call "Times-of Indiaese"? The style of the *Daily Telegraph* may vary from the accepted standard of pure and classical English; but, let the envious London critics say what they will, it is a style which is not wanting either in beauty or power. As for the choice English in which the *Times of India* is written, where, may I ask, are we to find examples of it—in your contemporary's leading articles, in the contributions of his Indian staff of reporters and special correspondents, in the diary of that congenial spirit, "Mrs. O'Mudcle," or in the new series of letters from a lady's maid in "Belgrave Square?"—there can be no one else in Belgrave Square who would write about fashions for a newspaper. Mr. Edwin Arnold, the author of the article in the *Daily Telegraph*, is a scholar and a most accomplished and versatile writer. Is it not too much of a joke to suggest that he ought to come and ask the staff of the *Times of India* to teach him how to write English?

WHILE the Camp of Exercise at Chinchwud is touching many minds with sadness in consequence of its mild resemblance to that horrid thing called war, it will be pleasant for them to turn to the contemplation of the following Chinchwud picture, painted by my friend "Alpha," which has more of the comic than terrific in it:—Before listening for the last time to the hope-inspiring strain

Go where glory waits thee

from "lips beloved," accompanied, not on the ancient classical harp, but on the modern poetical piano—I use the adjective advisedly; before hailing the "stormy music of the drum" on the bleak plains of Chinchwud, where happily "bloodless lies" the parched up grass on the flats and hillocks, and will so lie, it is anticipated, unless some "rampant steeds" take it into their wicked heads to wish the contrary, a few of our truly sporting members of the Poona Hunt went forth to do battle in right earnest with the formidable boar. When on the ground of action the glittering spears were grasped firmly in the practised hands of the sporting riders, while the gallant greys or bays, or chestnuts, or whatever they might be, somewhat vaguely yclept "pig-stickers," had their large lustrous eyes "in a fine frenzy rolling;" but just as all this was going on, several of the enemy turned out with rather startling suddenness. One boar started off in solitary pride, pursued by a solitary spear, and a remarkable chase it was too, inasmuch as the solitary spear never returned to the place whence it set out; but, failing to stick the brute, stuck to the happy resolution of coming to Poona rather than return to the said starting-point, having besides roughly believed the distance of its choice to be shorter than the one already traversed in disappointment. Th is was well enough; but let us go back to the other two spears, who get off after another boar. They were in vigorous chase—alas! rather too vigorous—for in the "great exc tement" they were blissfully regard less of what ground was before them, having had their dilating eyes fixed gloatingly on the bristly brute they were after. One spear, of course as is invariably the case, was quicker than the other, and he was approaching, oh, so rapidly to glory;—he would now stick him, he would—but lo! his own pig-sticker, inglorious quadruped, stuck in the mire, and the spear could actually see the boar effecting his escape! But, no, happy thought, he would leap on to the *dry* earth and pursue on foot the retreating boar: he *will* do so; but the saddle,—ah, he could ride so comfortably in that saddle, just the thing for this monster Camp of Exercise—he must secure the saddle at least, and he does so, and with the saddle in one hand and the spear in the other, he manfully strains a nerve and with great strides which, however, it must be admitted were not so rapid as was requisite for the occasion, he gave chase to the boar, but to borrow an expression from your racing lexicons, he "broke down,"—I mean to say, the "weight told" its dismal tale, and the baffled sportsman had to return, but this time with "easeful" leisure on his hands, to the rescue of his gallant pigsticker. I hope, however, and I have no doubt, that these gentlemen will better distinguish themselves at the Camp of Exercise, Chinchwud. By the way, both the boars above mentioned were found, on nearing them, to be metamorphosed into sows!

INDIA from the English point of view is a land of prodigies, and hence Englishmen when they first arrive here are filled with exaggerated ideas upon men and things in general which realities quickly reduce to their right proportions. On no subject probably do the majority of Englishmen hold more mistaken notions regarding India than on that of the dangers of the country from noxious animals. The *Daily Telegraph* was a case in point when not so long ago it alarmed its readers who did not know better, and amused Indians who did, by the statement that beneath every garden hedge in India a deadly cobra lurks. I believe that it would be possible to find a number of people at home who believe that it is not safe to stroll for a hundred yards out of a town or city because of the probability of being attacked by several cobras, and that taking a "country walk" would be a proceeding fraught with strange perils so long as no St. Patrick had arisen to do with tigers what was done for Ireland with respect to snakes. There is such a fascination in this belief, or at all events modifications of it, that newly imported young men cannot get rid of it for some time, and hence arise many of the interesting points in the "griffin." True, there are inventive correspondents here who foster the idea by the accounts of their adventures which they send home to friends. I know a case where a young commercial man, after he had been in Bombay for a month or so, wrote a letter to his grandfather which set the old gentleman's hair on end, for it contained a circumstantial account of a trip to Bassein, during which the writer, while gazing at the ruins of the old fort there, and watching the gambols of deadly cobras, fresh from ten to place. The A[illegible] not satisfied but will twenty feet long) as they, [illegible] twisted out wait for the action of Congress, which meets a and in of holes in the decaying masonry, had a fortnight hence, and the [illegible]elling, we are told, most marvellous escape from being devoured by a is getting up; which also means that a large Royal "Bengal" tiger which darted out of a party in the States wants Cuba and thinks the jungle close to the place where he was standing Santiago executions supply the needful pretext. and seized a native who with him had been At first there was a fear that we might be drawn watching the antics of the aforesaid cobras. The into some sort of co-operation with the United grandfather was very nearly recalling that States in diplomatic and possibly ulterior proyoung man to England immediately. I have ceedings, in which case we should inevitably also heard of a lady whom circumstances had have incurred heavy expenses, and very likely compelled to come to India getting out of an would have made ourselves ridiculous by acting obnoxious engagement by alarming her lover, as the mere catspaw of the aggressive Yankee. who was coming out to marry her, with such I am glad to say that Lord Granville at all events dreadful stories of snakes and cholera that he is resolved not to let England be dragged into so begged to be excused from fulfilling his promise. inglorious a position, but will leave America to She consented, very reluctantly of course, but in take her own chestnuts out of the fire. His Lorda few days afterwards consoled herself by marry- ship thought it necessary to give a hint in a very ing a lieutenant in the 150th Foot. But though quiet way to some of his friends in the press a number of the young persons who come to India here with the view of moderating their zeal. He have not this gift of imagination, yet, excited let them know that the gesticulations he addressed by the imagination of others, they are always on to Madrid were of a very mild character, as the the look-out either for gigantic cobras or ferocious persons shot were not of a class or character to tigers. To see one of these animals is an claim much sympathy, and that there was little event which they long for; and they are prepared fear of our going to extremities. Thus the to award such admiration as was spontaneously matter stands now. Washington is bombarding given to the hero in the late famous Mahableshwur Madrid with angry remonstrances, and the tiger affair to whomsoever affirms that he haughty Spaniard is beginning to put his back has seen and conquered any of the larger speci- up. Possibly Senor Castelar may get the Captainmens of Indian creation. I myself regard with General of Cuba to execute a few of those instrua feeling akin to awe the man who coolly tells mental in the Santiago massacre before you how he killed his bear, his tigar, or his Congress meets; otherwise we shall have panther; while when a person says he has seen a a combative message from President Grant, and snake I cannot help feeling interested and ex- an attempt to take possession of Havannah and claiming—"No, really, have you seen a snake?" Matanzas, to be held as material guarantees if not —and I am not contented until I am told all as preludes to an invasion and occupation of the about it, and whether, when the snake is said to entire island. It is the fashion here to credit be a cobra, he thinks it was a *very* deadly snake. the Americans with the power of seizing and To most persons, So-and-so's opinion about the annexing Cuba whenever they choose. I think poisonousness of a cobra that he has only seen differently, and believe that a war between the would not be considered very valuable, but some- United States and Spain might be as disastrous how I can never feel comfortable until I get it. to the former as the latter. Spain is virtually I suppose it was this vague, wondering feeling of unassailable when her enemy is on the other curiosity regarding the dangerous animal life of side of the Atlantic, while the United States the country which called forth a strange remark would add enormously to their debt and lose all from young Mr. Peters several months ago. their commerce in an attempt to conquer Cuba Peters is not a "griffin," yet when the after- and hold it with an army and navy miserably indinner conversation turned upon tigers, his face sufficient and not to be increased but at ruinous grew animated and his manner warm, while he expense. thumped the table and cried, "I would give In the French political struggle Marshal Macanything to shoot a tiger—even a dead one!" Mahon and the French Conservatives have been It would be absurd to laugh at this, because Peters completely successful, having carried the vote was in earnest, and was only giving expression for the prolongation of the President's powers for to the wish which so many share, of being safely seven years by a majority so large as to stagger in the vicinity of some of the lords of the jungle. and confound the Republican Left. Many of I respected Peters' sentiments accordingly. the Bonapartists held aloof from the Ministerial side, yet the testing vote was carried for Mac-

WEEKLY LONDON LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 21ST NOVEMBER.

WE feel very belligerent and jubilant this week. "First blood" has been drawn in Ashantee land, and we have had the best of it, having not only victoriously circumvented our savage foe by a night march, a surprise, and other choice fruits of civilised strategy, but having also beaten him in bush-fight, burned five villages, destroyed stores of his powder, and captured one kid—the extent, for the present, of our *spolia opima*. I have said that we are very jubilant about it; and this is but natural. We have so long shirked the honours and the risks of warfare with any civilised nation, that we had begun to fear we were getting rusty: it was quite time to show the world that we could fight and kill somebody. Nevertheless there is a dark side to the picture. It is clear that the Ashantees can fight, and that they have Enfield rifles among their assortment of small arms; it is further clear that in the most favourable season the heat is so great as to entirely exhaust European troops after a few hours' march, even when that takes place about dawn; and, lastly, it is now obvious, as even the *Times* somewhat sulkily admits, that we must march to Coomassie, the capital of Ashantee, and destroy it, cost what it may. I have no doubt the object is worth the cost, and, having begun the business, we must carry it through, but I fear the good people here who have been reading the letters of the "specials" and gloating over the neat way in which a few half-naked blacks have been "potted" by our marines, are painfully oblivious of the bill we are running up. It is already manifest that the West African war will utterly derange Mr. Gladstone's next Budget. The first estimate of cost was £300,000; that very soon swelled to £800,000, which high officials here asserted would be the outside; now those same officials, when two millions is suggested as an ultimate contingency, shrug their shoulders and decline to give an opinion. Fortunately we have stopped the preparation of that nonsensical toy, the railway; but, on the other hand, we have no telegraph communication nearer than Lisbon, and thus Cape Coast Castle is twenty-five days' distance from us, a circumstance which makes it difficult to send out the two additional regiments Sir Garnet Wolseley wants in time to be available while the campaigning season lasts. If he cannot get on with his present force, then the year is lost, for no reinforcements sent out from England by the end of November can have much effect on the issue. It is clear, however, that Sir Garnet understands his business, and I believe the War Minister here is highly satisfied with the results so far as they have gone and with the reports as to the health of the troops. Sir Garnet's despatches, which were published in Tuesday night's *Gazette*, were discussed by a Cabinet Council which met on Monday, and at which the Right Honourable John Bright was present. The aspect of that eloquent apostle of peace wanted to approve of a war—of him who so fiercely denounced the use of rifles and bayonets to open a way for commerce into China being called upon to sanction an exactly similar proceeding in West Africa, must have been a curious study.

We are also immensely satisfied with the peaceful issue of our little difficulty with the Turks in Arabia. We feel that we have gained a bloodless diplomatic triumph, and triumphs of any sort are so little in our way now, particularly those of diplomacy, that there is a delicious novelty in the sensation. Of course there was never any fear of a dangerous issue to such a storm in a teapot. The poor Turks know better than to quarrel with their very best friends, and ask nothing more than to be allowed to live at peace with us. Still the opportunity of an apparent success is too good to be lost, and accordingly the *Times* of Tuesday last, in one of its most characteristic forcible-feeble articles, extends a gracious patronage to the Turk, tells him he could not do better than live on good terms with us, magnanimously undertakes that Great Britain shall overlook this little escapade at Lahej, but solemnly warns the Turk that as he is such a poor creature he will only retain our friendship by being on his best behaviour in future. The one good point about the article is a recognition of the importance of Aden to us and our Indian possessions, but on that point there are not two opinions here—at least since the Suez Canal was opened.

Our third foreign question is with Spain, or rather Cuba, and that is unfortunately complicated by the fellowship of the United States in misfortune. The Cuba insurrection has received constant aid and sympathy from the Americans for an obvious reason, and the Virginius steamer, equipped and freighted by them, was captured a few days ago by Spanish cruisers, and taken into Santiago. There her principal passengers with the captain and several leading members of the crew were tried by court-martial and summarily shot. Most of them were Americans, but sixteen, or, according to some accounts, six, were British subjects, mulattoes and half-breeds, all more or less adventurers. The Americans profess to be very indignant at this outrage, and claim the most ample satisfaction, which they back up by warlike preparations of an extensive kind. They are mustering a squadron at Key West, have sent iron-clads and torpedo vessels to the Cuban waters, and have ordered their vessels in European waters to rendezvous at Gibraltar. Both they and we have addressed demands and remonstrances to Madrid, and Senor Castelar replies most politely that he is extremely sorry, that he will grant all the reparation possible, and that meanwhile he has sent out instructions that no more executions are to take

BOMBAY.

MAMLUTDAR OF GOGO.—Rao Saheb Pragjee Anundram, Probationary Mamlutdar of Gogo, in Ahmedabad, has been confirmed in his appointment.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Dr. H. C. Barker has been appointed to act as Professor of Pathology in the Grant Medical College, during the absence of Dr. J. Arnott.

EDUCATIONAL.—Mr. G. McCorkell, Supernumerary Assistant Collector of Belgaum, has been appointed Acting Educational Inspector, Southern Division, during the absence of Mr. Fleet.

EXECUTION.—Murdanaha Shurifsha, who was condemned to death by Mr. Justice Gibbs at the last Criminal Sessions, will be hanged this morning at the usual place in front of the County Jail.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS AT AHMEDABAD.—There were two cases of murder and one of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, at the last Criminal Sessions held at Ahmedabad before the Sessions Judge.

THE GAEKWAR'S ADVOCATE.—It is stated that the advocate who represents the Gaekwar before the Baroda Commission is allowed to watch the proceedings only, and not to make any remark on behalf of the Maharaja.

THE JAMES BERKELEY GOLD MEDAL.—The James Berkeley Gold Medal, of the value of Rs. 250, with a prize of books, of the value of Rs. 150, has been awarded to Mr. Bomanjee Sorabjee, of the Poona Civil Engineering College.

THE ELLIS PRIZE.—The "Ellis Prize," consisting of books, of the value of Rs. 60, will be awarded to the candidate who shall pass the Matriculation Examination of 1874 with the highest marks for proficiency in the "Hindustani Language."

THE LATE KHARDHARRE OF WULLAH.—In addition to the pension of Rs. 150 per month, the Thakore of Wullah has presented Rs. 2,000 to the family of the late Mr. Keshowlal, for defraying the expense of performing the religious ceremonies of the deceased.

RUSTOMPOORA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY AT SURAT.—During last month 251 patients were treated in the Rustompoora Charitable Dispensary at Surat. Of these, 64 were males, 92 females, and 95 children. Of the patients, 199 were Parsees, 30 Hindoos, and 22 Mussulmans.

INFANT MARRIAGES AMONG HINDOOS.—The Association recently started at Ahmedabad intends to publish a pamphlet in Gujerathi every month and get it circulated among all classes of Hindoos, to impress upon their minds the bad results that are produced by infant marriages.

REMOVAL OF THE FINANCE OFFICES.—We have heard on very good authority that the removal of the Finance Offices to Bombay is postponed to about the 20th of February. It is now a settled thing, but at whose instigation the removal is to take place, or for what purpose, we have not been informed.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIGH COURT.—Mr. G. A. Summers has been appointed as Acting Deputy Registrar and Sealer of the High Court, Appellate Side, and Mr. Framjee Sorabshaw Modi as Acting Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Appellate Side, during the absence of Mr. Khunderao Chimanrao Bedarkar on two months' privilege leave.

KATTYWAR PRINCES AT THE HIGH COURT.—The young Princes of Rajcote and Jamnuggur, accompanied by Captain Nutt, Assistant Political Agent, Kattywar and some of the members of their respective families visited the High Court, Original side, yesterday afternoon. They sat about half an hour on the Bench in Sir Charles Sargent's Court and then left.

ACTING ASSISTANT COLLECTOR AT THE PANCH MAHALS.—Mr. A. C. Jervoise, of the Bombay Civil Service, Acting Extra First Assistant Collector and Agent to the Governor, Panch Mahals, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months, and Mr. W. Porteous has been appointed to act for Mr. Jervoise during his absence.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo girl, aged about nine years, the daughter of one Bhanjee Gopall, was enticed away on Thursday from Wudgadee towards Oomercarry, by a man of the Lohana caste, who took from her person a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 250. Endeavours are being made by the police to discover the accused.

THEFT OF ORNAMENTS, &c.—A man named Sitaram Gunesh was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with stealing a gold neck ornament, a gold nosering, two currency notes for Rs. 20 each, and Rs. 20 in cash, the property of one Narayen Babajee. The value of the articles was reduced to Rs. 50, with a view to bring the case within the magistrate's jurisdiction, when the prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BARODA.—A B da correspondent states that Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee arrived there on Sunday, and stopped in the station during the night. On the following morning he visited Colonel Phayre, and presented a letter from the Hon Mr. Tucker. The interview lasted for about five minutes, and Mr. Dadabhai received an assurance from the Resident that he would be assisted in every way. He then proceeded to the bungalow of the Gaekwar's Killedar (treasurer), where he now stops.

PROGRAMME OF MUSIC to be played by the Band of H. E. the Governor on the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-30 P.M., precisely :—

Overture	Die Pflegekinder ... Lindpaintner.
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant ... Offenbach.
Valse	Wiener Tonfarben ... Fahrbach.
Selection	Ernani ... Verdi.
Polka Mazurka	La Belle de Bruges ... Wallerstein.
Galop	Reiter ... Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A THAKORE ROBBED.—We mentioned the other day that the Thakore of Muchiav, who temporarily resided in the Swami Narayen's Wada at Ahmedabad, was robbed of jewellery, valued at about Rs. 3,000. It appears that the Thakore on his return to his native country from a pilgrimage, stopped for a few days at Ahmedabad. On the 21st November the Thakore went to bed about 11 P.M., and underneath the cot on which he slept was a box of valuable jewellery. On the ground-floor near the box were sleeping some of the armed followers of the Thakore. At about 12 o'clock, midnight, one of these men got up and found that a bundle of wearing apparel was missing. He raised an alarm, when the other followers of the Chief also got up, and on going to see for the box of jewellery they found that it was also missing. The matter was immediately reported to the Fouzdar, but the thieves have not yet been arrested.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE barque Evening Star, 765 tons, Captain G. Wales, will sail to-day in ballast for Rangoon.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Arcot, 1,131 tons, Captain J. E. Withers, sailed yesterday in ballast, for Madras.

THE s.s. OORUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and fifty-two deck passengers.

THE s.s. PEHLWAN, 101 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Compta, with a general cargo, and sixty deck passengers.

THE ship Tiverton, 1,174 tons, Captain G. Cowley, will sail to-day for London with a cargo of 26,000 cwts. linseed, 2,057 cwts coir yarn, 400 cwts. horns, and sundries.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s.s. Kurrrachee, 346 tons, Captain G. C. D. Hutchison, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Colonel Laughton and two servants, Major Gallaway, and ten deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. PERA, 1,202 tons, Captain R. Methven, will sail to-day for Australia, &c., with the mail, general cargo and the following passengers: For Melbourne.—Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Amesbury, Mr. Baldock, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. E. Walshe, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. F. B. Birvin, and two Masters, Brooke. For Sydney.—Mr. and Mrs. W. Money, Mr. E. Read, Private Marsh, and Private G. Campbell.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. BOKHARA, 1,775 tons, Captain W. D. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (November 13th), calling at Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandra, Port Said, Suez and Aden via Suez Canal, with the English mail, and the following cargo:—10 boxes specie, 1 box rupees and notes, 2 boxes wine, 1 box tobacco, 1 box valuables, 1 box documents, and 7,632 packages merchandise, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

LANDSEER'S WILL.—The will, with two codicils of Sir Edwin Landseer, R.A., was proved on the 8th inst., by Charles Landseer, R.A., (the brother), and Thomas Hyde Hills, the surviving executors, the personal estate (including leaseholds) being sworn under £150,000. The testator bequeathe to his brother Charles £10,000; to Mr. T. H. Hills, £5,000; to Mrs. Ashton, 500 guineas; to Dr. R. D. Harling, £250; to Miss Marion Lee, an annuity of £100; and to his servant, William Butler, £100, all free of legacy duty. To his sister Jessie he gives all the jewellery and other articles given to him by her Majesty the Queen. The residue of his property is divided equally between his brother Thomas and his three sisters, Jessie, Annie, and Emma.

DEPARTURE OF H. M.'s TROOP SHIP EUPHRATES.

HER MAJESTY'S Indian troopship Euphrates, 4,414 tons, Captain S. Geo. C. D. Irvine, will sail to-day for England with 32 officers, 10 ladies, 20 children, 339 men, 36 women, and 163 children.

The following is the list of officers:—

Royal Artillery.—Veterinary Surgeon A. Pitcher.

F. Battery, 16th Brigade R. A.—Major and Mrs. E. J. Hawkins and 4 children, Lieut. H. B. Heilard, Lieut. F. Nicolson, and Surgeon and Mrs. J. B. Hamilton and 2 children.

1st Battalion, 2nd Foot.—Lieut. T. E. Harman.

1st Battalion, 6th Foot.—Col. and Mrs. C. C. Osborne, C. B., and child.

54th Foot.—Lieut. C. F. Cary.

2nd Battalion, 60th Rifles.—Captain G. H. Trotman.

76th Foot—Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. M. Taylor.

106th Foot.—Lieut. Col. and Mrs. R. R. Gillespie and 2 children, Lieut. Col. E. Lloyd, Captain G. C. Girardot, Captain and Mrs. T. Warden, Captain and Mrs. H. B. Pitman and 2 children, Captain H. W. Bulkeley, Lieut. and Mrs. W. Ainsworth and 2 children, Lieut. and Mrs. M. R. Kittoe and 2 children, Lieuts. E. R. Coker, H. Bailey, R. C. Reynolds, H. M. Compigne, G. B. Pooley, J. W. Brigge, W. O. Harris, and C. E. P. Jarvis, Sub-Lieut. R. H. F. R. Brownrigg, Paymaster D. Hepworth, Qr. Mr. and Mrs. P. Connell and 5 children, Surgeons R. MacMullen and W. H. McNamara.

107th Foot.—Lieut. E. Wardrope.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

THIRD SUNDAY IN ADVENT—14th December.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 A.M.—1st Celebration of Holy Communion.
11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon, with 2nd Celebration of Holy Communion. Hymns 35 and 345, p. H.
4-45 P.M.—Catechising.
5-30 P.M.—Litany.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 33 and 36. Anthem—Lord, for thy tender mercies' sake.
The offertories will be devoted as usual.
HOLY-DAYS
Evening Prayer daily at 7 o'clock.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion (Celebration) and Sermon. Hymns, 5 and 157.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 179, 35 and 279. The offertories will be devoted as usual.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 215 and 39.
11-55 A.M.—Holy Communion.
Offertories to be devoted as usual.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Anthem—"How O Heavens."
Hymns 216 and 37.
Offertories to be devoted as usual.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, BONAPORE.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 35 (On Jordan's bank the Baptist's cry) and 207 (O God unseen.)
6 P.M.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 10 (Glory to Thee, my God, this night), 160 (Songs of praise the angels sang) and 39 (Lo! He comes in clouds descending!)
The offertory as usual.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATHIPOORA.

7-30 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon in Hindustani.
9 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon, in Tamil.
3 P.M.—Tamil Service.
4 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in Marathi.
6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, in English. Hymns 33, 219 and 332.
The offertory will be devoted as usual.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.
Psalm 106, 1, (Tune St. David.) No. 140.
Hymn 27, (Tune Soldan.) No. 38.
Hymn 29, (Tune St. Alphege.) No. 244.
Anthem—"Now unto Him," page 8.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.
Psalm 40, 3, (Tune St. Stephen.) No. 156.
Hymn 81, 3, (Tune Elliot.) No. 366.
Hymn 84, 3, (Tune Tallis.) No. 170.
Anthem—"Come unto Him" page 46.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

11 A.M.—Morning Service.—Psalm 100. Hymns 13 and 25.
6 P.M.—Evening Service.—Psalm 46. Hymn 287 and 368.

BAPTIST CHAPEL, BELASSIS ROAD, OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA CLUB.

Sundays—Divine Service at 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.
Wednesdays and Saturdays Prayer Meetings at 7 P.M.

HIGH COURT.—13TH DECEMBER.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

LONG CAUSE.

812-71—Prescot and Winter—William Reirson A. and others v Visram Ebrahim and another—Jefferson and Payne.
46-73—In Person—Crustnath Hurrychund v Pillajee Morojee and others.
411-71—Shamrao—Motiram Sobharam v Girdharilall Dhanroop and others—Khunderao and Shapoorjee and Thacurdes.
418-71—Shamrao—Ganeshamdas Jaigopaldas v Girdharilall Dhanroop and others—Khunderao and Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
718-71—J. C. Cama—Venayekrao Gunputrao v Mohunlall Keshowram—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
47-71—Jefferson and Payne—Hirjeebhoy Jeena v Naron Mooljee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

[Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.]

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament of Chubildas Hucum, deceased—Hurjeevun Petamber—M H Khan v Rukhmanibai, widow—Remington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

LONG CAUSES.

773-71—H. E. Hoje—Succaram Hoollajee v Shaik Ally Vullud Abdool—Ghandidhoy.
651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Bahbanjee v Hannabaee Alias Rahelbai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
522-72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Luljee Jewram v Haji Soolemon Haji and others—Tyabjee and Bayani.
318-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Jesus Paulo Pereira v Colmet Mathews de Souza—Dr. Dallas.
823-71—Prescot and Winter—Candas Shewaclall v The Commissioner of Customs—Mr. Hearn.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, November 21.)

THE French Assembly have passed a vote by a majority of sixty-six, confirming the prolongation of Marshal Macmahon's powers for seven years. The Ministry have resigned, and a new Cabinet is at once to be formed. Paris, notwithstanding the immense excitement which these events have occasioned, is reported tranquil.

The Emperor of Germany has given his consent to the introduction of a bill sanctioning civil marriages and civil registration of births and deaths. This measure is regarded as another powerful blow against the clerical party, and is expected to be shortly followed by another similar law allowing intermarriages between Christians and German Jews.

The French Supreme Council of War having determined upon the construction of three fortified camps on the German frontier—at Belfort, Besançon, and Verdun—the organisation of additional reserves will be at once proceeded with in Germany.

The Prussian Landtag has been opened. In the absence of the King, from indisposition, the speech was read by the Vice-President. The paragraph alluding to the recent differences with the Catholic party was received with great cheering.

The bombardment of Cartagena is now spoken of as likely to take place in a few days. A contest lasting over three days has occurred between the Carlist and Republican troops, near Monte Jurra, in which the Republicans are reported to have been routed, and forced to make a hasty retreat.

The Italian Parliament has been opened by the King in person. The speech was well received.

The difficulty which was considered as likely to occur owing to the introduction of Turkish troops into Arabia, has been satisfactorily arranged by their withdrawal.

The Cuban executions continue to create great public excitement in America; but as the Spanish Government has promised a thorough investigation into the matter and ask for time, it is expected that the affair will be arranged without proceeding to extremities. In the meantime the Americans are concentrating a large naval force in the districts in case of necessity. Amongst the prisoners who were executed by the Cuban authorities were several Englishmen, and the British Consul at Havannah is in communication with

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

News has reached England of some important operations against the Ashantees, in which the British forces were successful, though not without some losses.

The Secretary of State for War has received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, from Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G., Commanding the troops on the Gold Coast :—

"Cape Coast Castle, Oct. 15, 1873.

"SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that a column—namely, 29 Blue-jackets, with one 7-pounder gun; one rocket trough, 20 Royal Marine Artillery, 129 Royal Marine Light Infantry, 205 2d West India Regiment, 126 Houssas, 10 armed police, 30 axemen, and 270 carriers—marched yesterday from Elmina, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, V.C., and destroyed the disaffected villages of Essaman Amquana, Akimfoo, and Ampence.

"I accompanied the column in order to make it plain to the natives that I am sent here, not only to administer the Government, but as a General Officer to command Her Majesty's troops, and that I intend personally to take part in all military operations.

"I had resolved to destroy these villages, because I had for some time known that they were occupied by detachments of the Ashantee forces, and that their inhabitants were in league with the enemy. Our officers could not go to any distance from Elmina without being insulted and threatened with attack, and I had the best authority for knowing that the large force of Ashantees in camp at Mampon drew their supplies through these villages.

"I had summoned their Chiefs to present themselves at Elmina. They, however, had not only refused to come, but sent insulting answers, to which they were prompted by the Ashantees at Mampon, who told them that the Ashantees were more courageous than the English; that the English would not dare to march into the bush to attack the villages; and that even should they do so, the Ashantees would come to the help of the Chiefs.

"In order to surprise the villages, and prevent any reinforcements arriving from Mampon, I carefully spread false intelligence that I was about to move with a force in another direction on the night of the 13th, and I gave nearly two days for this news to reach the enemy. The ruse was entirely successful. There is every reason to believe the enemy were completely surprised, and the distance from Mampon to Essaman made it impossible for the Ashantees to reinforce Essaman in time without previous warning.

"As soon as I had decided on my plan, I invited the co-operation of the Senior Naval Officer, who held in readiness the Royal Marines and Blue-jackets above specified, and landed an officer and 40 Blue-jackets at Cape Coast, and an officer and 20 Blue-jackets at Elmina, to reinforce those places during the temporary absence of the troops.

"The detachment 2nd West India Regiment embarked on board Her Majesty's ship Decoy on the evening of the 13th, and I embarked, with some of my Staff, on board Her Majesty's ship Barracouta at 9 p.m. The Houssas were already at Elmina.

"About 1 a.m. 14th, the Barracouta and Decoy steamed for Elmina Roads, and about 3 a.m. the disembarcation of the troops commenced. Owing, however, to the state of the tide and the heavy surf the last of the Royal Marines were not landed till 5 a.m.

"About 4-30 a.m. the advanced guard of Houssas had marched off, and the main body moved at a few minutes past 5.

"About a quarter-past 7 o'clock, after a march along a track which at times led us though swamp knee-deep and at times through high bush, we encountered the enemy in a dense bush at a short distance from the village of Essaman, and after a short action drove him in, employing shells and rockets to dislodge him from the village, which fell into our hands at 7-50 a.m. I caused the village to be destroyed.

"A large quantity of powder was found, together with many guns and some Ashantee war drums, indicating the presence of Ashantee chiefs, and proving that our attack was a surprise.

"A few dead bodies were found, but the nature of the bush renders all estimate either of the enemy's numbers or losses so conjectural that I prefer to make no attempt to define them.

"Our own losses were small; but I deeply regret that our list of wounded includes my Chief Staff Officer, Colonel McNeill, V.C., C.M.G., whose temporary absence from the duties for which he is so efficient is a serious loss to the service at this time; and also Captain Fremantle, R.N., the Senior Naval Officer on the station, who was shot through the arm while superintending the artillery.

"After a short halt we again marched at 9-45, and arrived at Amquana at 12-20. This village was deserted, and I caused it to be destroyed.

"We here halted on the beach, and at about 2 o'clock, after I had despatched the wounded with an escort of native troops to Elmina, I left the greater part of the Royal Marines, whom I was anxious to spare undue fatigue, halted at Amquana, where they kept up my communications with Elmina, and moved with the remainder of the native troops and a few volunteers from the Royal Marines under command of Captain Crease westward along the beach. After being joined by all the available Marines and Blue-Jackets who could be landed from Her Majesty's ships Argus and Decoy, we proceeded to Akimfoo, found this village deserted, and destroyed it.

"We then continued the march to Ampenee. This village was also deserted, and we destroyed it.

"The two last-named villages had been shelled by Her Majesty's ships Argus and Decoy for some hours previously.

"After this last village was in flames our troops were fired upon by a body of the enemy from the bush to the eastward, and some of the Blue Jackets became engaged. By their fire and the use of a few rockets drove off the enemy.

"Later I had myself embarked on board Her Majesty's ship Decoy, some firing took place from the bush on the eastward side of the town, and was replied to by the 2d West India Regiment, who drove the enemy away.

"The 2d West India Regiment and the Marines who were bound for Elmina remained until the men belonging to the Argus and Decoy had embarked, and then marched off leisurely, without further molestation. On the road home they were joined by the detachment left at Amquana, and arrived well and safe at Elmina, the Marines re-embarking on board Her Majesty's ship Barracouta immediately.

"The detachment 2nd West India Regiment arrived here this morning, by road march.

"There were no women and children in Essaman when I attacked it, nor in any of the villages when I destroyed them.

"I have to add that Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, V.C., whose despatch I enclose, carried out the operations intrusted to him to my entire satisfaction, and that I received the most valuable assistance from Captain Fremantle, R.N., who took personal command of the detachment of Blue Jackets with the artillery. I enclose a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Captain Fremantle, expressing my sense of the services of himself and of the officers and men under his command. Nothing could have been better than the behaviour both of the sailors and of the Royal Marines.

"The medical arrangements, personally superintended by Deputy-Surgeon-General Home, V. C., C.B., and the Control arrangements were all that I could desire.

"I hope that I have taught the Ashantees a great lesson, showing to them that even in the bush they are not secure against attack and defeat by English troops, and I anticipate that the result of this action will exert a most beneficial effect over the Fantee tribes, inspiring them with new hope, and so with new vigour.

"But no less important is the lesson I have myself learnt from this affair. I have been shown how little reliance can be placed on even the best native troops in this bush fighting, where it is impossible to keep them under the immediate control of European officers.

"The Houssa showed undeniable courage and spirit; but their uncontrollable wildness, the way in which they fired volley after volley in the air, or at imaginary foes in the bush, expending all their ammunition, shows how little use they are for the work we have in hand. I do not doubt they will improve under the teaching of the officers of my force, and I hope shortly to have them more under my control; but I cannot expect ever to make of them a thoroughly disciplined body. "I have, &c.,

"G. J. WOLSELEY, Major-General.

"The Right Hon. the Secretary of State for War."

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has received a despatch and its enclosures, of which the following are copies, from Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, C.B., K.C.M.G.:—

"Government House, Cape Coast, Oct. 15, 1873.

"My Lord,—I have the honour to report the result of an operation which I yesterday undertook against hostile tribes in the neighbourhood of Elmina. On arriving in this country I found that the Ashantees were established almost within gunshot of our forts near that place. I ascertained, moreover, that they were drawing supplies from the immediate neighbourhood through the agency of a certain man, Boitoo, who is now in the Ashantee camp. Moreover, marauding parties did not fear to approach the town whenever, as frequently happened, special circumstances led them to hope that they would be able to escape without serious loss. They had recently fired on my surveying parties within a few miles of the town itself; this state of things was mischievous in many ways.

"At a time when we are endeavouring to inspire confidence in the natives we could not afford to have our flag insulted with impunity.

"It was important to cut off from the Ashantees, and from the tribes along the coast with whom they had entered into an alliance, all means of obtaining munitions of war from Elmina. I am most anxious, however, in all cases, to avoid hostile action against any tribes without giving them full opportunity for expressing contrition and for returning to the allegiance they have sworn to her Majesty.

"I therefore summoned to appear before me at Elmina the chiefs of the tribes round Elmina which had been conspiring with the Ashantees.

"I received no official answer from them, but ascertained that they had sent to the main camp of the Ashantees at Mampon to ask where they were to go. I knew further that the reply given to them had been that 'the English might pretend to be very brave, but that the Ashantees were braver;' that 'they need have no fear of the English who would not dare to attack them in the bush while they were under protection of the Ashantee army.' They were in fine to ignore my summons.

"It become evident to me that unless contempt for our threats or promises was to be allowed to spread throughout the country, and unless the kings and chiefs were to believe that punishment would never be inflicted upon those who broke their oaths of allegiance that all had so lately sworn, the emporiums of a secret and hostile traffic must be destroyed. The villages when attacked were not inhabited by women or children, but in all, especially in Essaman, were found large stores of powder, rum and other supplies for the Ashantee army.

"(A single child was found in one of the villages, and was taken care of by one of my officers.)

"I have ever since my arrival here wished for an opportunity to strike a blow against the Ashantees in our neighbourhood, which should inspire confidence in the friendly and remove from the hostile the impression that our men cannot set in the bush.

"All details had been previously settled by me in a personal interview which I had on the 11th with Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, V.C., commanding at Elmina. I had desired Lieutenant-Colonel Wood to surround Elmina with a cordon of police during the night of the 13th inst., in order that no information might pass in or out. The troops at Elmina were ordered to be ready to start at daybreak to replace those at Cape Coast supposed to have left for the Volta.

"The available force of this station (two captains, one subaltern, nine sergeants, five corporals, one drummer, and 78 privates) was embarked on the evening of the 14th inst. on board Her Majesty's Decoy. These were temporarily replaced in the garrison by sailors kindly placed at my disposal for that purpose by Captain Fremantle. At 9 o'clock I myself, with a portion of my staff, embarked on board the Barracouta, to which ship the Marines from Her Majesty's ship Simcoe had been transferred in the evening. At about 4 o'clock we landed, and were joined by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood and the force at Elmina. The landing was unfortunately somewhat delayed, as most of the troop boats stranded on the bar at the mouth of the river.

"At 5 30 a.m. we marched upon Essaman, a town about five miles north-west of Elmina, and attacked it about 7 o'clock in the morning, meeting with a somewhat vigorous resistance, during the course of which I regret to say that Colonel McNeill, V.C., C.M.G., was seriously, though I have every reason to hope not dangerously, wounded. Captain Fremantle, R.N. was also wounded, but his wound did not prevent him from continuing to superintend, as he had previously done, the action of the artillery, nor from marching with us to the end of the day. Our casualties, of which I enclose details, were few. We took the place and destroyed it.

"I then marched at once for Amquana, a village on the sea-beach, about five miles from Essaman; we entirely destroyed it, and sent back from there our wounded direct to Elmina. The men had had a very exhausting march through the bush, where the badness and extreme narrowness of the paths rendered all progress as fatiguing as it was slow. I therefore considered it advisable not to take on to Akimfo and Ampince more Europeans than could be avoided. The Marines were, therefore, left at Amquana to keep open our communications with Elmina until my return. A few volunteers from them, however, marched on with us.

"According to previous arrangement between Captain Fremantle and myself, the ships had been shelling Akimfo for two hours.

"The blue-jackets from Her Majesty's ships Argus and Decoy, under the command of Commander Luxmore and Lieutenant Commander Hext, joined us on the march to Akimfo, and proved a valuable addition to our force. Our combined attack, thanks to the previous work done by the ships, met with comparatively little resistance; we took and destroyed the village.

"We now marched upon Ampince, where we met with a somewhat serious opposition from bodies of the enemy posted in the neighbouring bush. On the beach, in front of the town, was the corpse of one of our friendly natives that had been recently decapitated, the right hand having also been hacked off.

"Having most successfully accomplished the objects I had in view, the sailors and Marines from Her Majesty's ships Argus and Decoy re-embarked at Ampince, the troops remaining there to cover the embarkation until all were safely in their boats. The column then marched leisurely along the beach to Elmina.

"All the operations were conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, V.C., in accordance with his instructions, to my entire satisfaction.

"The medical arrangements personally superintended by Deputy Surgeon-General Home, V.C., C.B., and the Control arrangements, were most satisfactory.

"I cannot too strongly express my sense of the cordiality with which Captain Fremantle, R.N., co-operated with me in these operations, nor of the value of the assistance which I received from himself, his officers, and men. I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter of thanks which I have addressed to him on the subject.

"In the strict sense of the words as a military operation I do not attach much importance to this expedition. From a quasi-political and general point of view I can hardly exaggerate the importance which I do attach to it.

"The success with which the preparations for the enterprise were concealed has impressed, as I have been since assured, all the natives with a notion of our possessing just that kind of power which they most dread, the capacity for striking an unexpected blow.

"The loss to the Ashantees of a source of supply on which they have hitherto relied will prove serious to them, and it will act all the more powerfully, because it will make other tribes along the coast much more cautious in supplying them.

"It has been the open boast of the Ashantees ever since the fight at Elmina, that though the white men could beat them in the open, the white men would not dare to fight them in the bush."

"Our fight of yesterday was solely in the bush, and they never once held their own against us. The effect as encouraging the Fantees and discouraging their enemies, will be, I am assured, very considerable. It is difficult to convey to your Lordship an impression of the extent to which every petty section of this country is divided between small tribes apparently interlaced with one another in an almost inextricable territorial confusion. It is almost equally difficult to convey an idea of the native fickleness of which I have daily evidence. Hence it happens that in every part of the country the petty tribes are at any given moment the devoted allies of the Power which they believe to be the strongest on the coast. I have every hope that in this way yesterday's operations will exercise a beneficial effect in all directions.

"I am positively assured that in another respect the action has been of the utmost importance. Hitherto many of the tribes have looked upon me simply as a new Governor. They did not realize that I had been sent out to undertake the direct and active conduct of military operations. They have all been crying out, as your Lordship is well aware, for some one to take command of their forces. In part this has been a mere excuse for neglecting their own share of the work. In part it has been the result of mutual jealousy. It required no mere words, but something that should impress their imagination, to make them understand, that they had no longer this excuse, and that the difficulty was solved. Thus I have every reason to hope:—1st. That those tribes which have hitherto been wavering will now come in to our alliance. 2d. That there will an increase in the muster rolls of the tribes which are friendly. 3d. That a new spirit will be infused into the actual combatants. 4th. That the Ashantees will be proportionately discouraged.

"I have the honour to enclose a report by Lieutenant-Colonel Wood, V. C., on the whole of the operations.

"I have, &c.,

"G. J. WOLSELEY,

"Major-General and Administrator, Gold Coast.

"The Right Hon. the Earl of Kimberley, &c."

It seems from the statement of the *Times* correspondent that the Ashantees in their camp at Mampon, which is so near Elmina that they can hear the morning and evening gun, were drawing supplies through two villages, Ampenee and Emsaman. Ampenee is on the seashore, and to this place, the seaport of the camp, smugglers brought munitions of war:—"Ampenee knew well enough that any day a 'smoke ship' may come and destroy their village; it is, therefore, Eussaman which is selected as the Ashantee Magazine. This village is situated in the midst of a thick jungle, four miles away from the sea. Here the insurgents, driven out of Elmina, used to speak of building a new town where they might be secure from the white man; and here large quantities of powder, tea, dried fish, and corn were stored up." Sir Garnet Wolseley had placed Elmina under charge of Colonel Evelyn Wood, V.C., a most energetic officer, who soon found out what was going on. He also ascertained that an Ashantee captain, with his company, was residing at Eussaman. On these facts being reported, he determined to surprise Eussaman. Accordingly, in the middle of last month a little expedition was got together at Cape Coast Castle. A certain number of Blue-jackets were disembarked to garrison Cape Coast, the detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment were embarked on board the gunboat Decoy and landed at Elmina, while the marines and blue-jackets of the Barracouta, in three large troop boats, were towed in a steam pinnace to the margin of the surf, and, after some difficulty, were got on shore. As soon as the men were landed the columns were formed, and at 5 A.M. the march began. The 14th of October was a clear, calm morning, with scarcely a cloud in the sky, and as the sun rose above the horizon birds sang sweetly from the bushes which covered the plain. The *Times* correspondent says:—

We marched in single file along a footpath, which was sometimes of red clay, sometimes of gold-coloured sand; at one moment we dived into a thicket deep and dark, and the next passed out into green meadows with tall tufted grass, and large white flowers bathing in sunlit dew. But then came a quagmire of mud, black as registration ink, and giving forth an odour compared with which the Thames at low tide is rose-water; and never have I seen such abominable hamlets as the two, through which we passed on our way. The country was at first tolerably open, and we could see far ahead the Houssas running along thickets and copses, to and fro, on the right and on the left, like a pack of hounds, their officers, in Elwood helmets and shining white puggarees, plainly to be seen, and always well ahead of their men. One or two shots were heard, but still it was by no means certain that we should find the enemy. We had marched about three miles, and I was beginning to fear that the day would be blank, when of a sudden we heard a tremendous fusillade, and a strange gleeful yelling cry, prolonged and incessant—the Houssas giving tongue. As we pushed on we found that the jungle was before us, stretching away on both sides as far as the eye could reach. In the midst was a hill also covered with jungle, except that on its summit was a clearing of plantain. Some men were seen crossing this patch, and Lieutenant Eyre "dropped" one at 300 yards, which probably astonished the natives.

A little to the right of this clearing, and also on the top of the hill, was the village. The general and his staff, who were well in front, pushed on with the gun and rocket tube, while Colonel Wood took up a strong position in the rear. The Ashantees and their allies, as usual, employed flanking tactics, and for some time front and rear were equally hard at work; but in half an hour they were driven clean away in spite of the thickness of the bush.

The 7-pounder was brought to bear on the village, and Lieutenant Allen set some houses on fire with rockets, making admirable practice. Brackenbury and Charteris were the first to enter the village, with some Royal Marine Artillerymen; while Crease cleared the bush on its right. Afterwards, passing through the village, he saved a child from a burning house, and throughout the severe march which followed the Marines disputed as to who should "carry the kid." The native axemen did their work with great pluck, and Captain Buller, who was surveying the road upon the march, had a slug lodged in his leather compass case. The first shot was fired at Lieutenant Graves, and lodged in his gaiter. The wounds caused by these slugs were as a rule slight, but Colonel M'Neill had a bad wound in the wrist, similar to those which are caused by fragments of shell. Two Houssas were shot in vital parts, and have since died. Captain Fremantle was hit by a slug, which passed clean through his right arm, but he went through the whole day's work; and Captain Forbes, of the 2nd West India Regiment, was wounded in the hand. Much praise was bestowed on Surgeon Adams, R. N., for his skill and promptitude.

At 7-18 the heavy firing began; at 7.50 the village was taken, and the enemy driven from the bush; at 8-30 the assembly was sounded; and at 9.45 the march was resumed. The correspondent says:—

It is difficult to describe the human tornado which raged for half an hour over half a mile of African bush. The enemy were on all sides, and the firing incessant. The air was all flame and smoke and filled with various sounds—the booming of the guns, the whizzing of rockets, the cracking of Sniders, shouts, groans, laughter, the whistling of slugs, the Houssa chanting verses from the Khoran, English cheering, and then, as the village began to burn, the roaring of flames, the explosions of powder, and blazing of ruins. The enemy fought in silence; they offered a steady resistance, but were surprised and discomfited, and had not a yell left in them. Their loss cannot be even approximately estimated, but must have been severe. Among the dead bodies found was that of a Houssa probably an Ashantee slave. While we were at breakfast we heard big guns. This was the Decoy bombarding Ampence. We marched through a thick jungle, almost without opposition, to Amquena, on the beach, and destroyed that village. Amquena lies between Elmina and Ampenee.

Akimpfoo, another village, was destroyed without resistance; half a mile farther on was Ampenee, which had hoisted a flag of defiance. On the beach in front of this village lay the corpse of some unfortunate Fantee, with the head and right arm severed from the body:—

Ampenee was burned to the ground, but contained nothing except cats, bats, and rats, which, especially the last, came out of the flames in great numbers. The enemy attacked the left extremity, and exposed themselves to a volley from the blue-jackets of the Decoy which laid many of them low; they then tried the other end, but were again beaten off with loss, and wounded only one of our men. They had some rifles among them, as we could tell by the peculiar sound of the bullets in the air. These were probably Enfields. The General would not allow a pursuit into the bush, the sun being now at the noon fatigueth. At 4.25 he embarked on board the Decoy, and we arrived at Cape Coast Castle at 7 P.M.

A report has been received, but is not sufficiently confirmed, that Atchinpon, the Ashantee Commander-in-Chief, is dead.

The Home Government have assented to Sir Garnet Wolseley's demand for two additional battalions, and a third will be held in readiness in case it should be wanted. In the meantime the shipments of ammunition and stores continues to go on rapidly.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The *Standard* has received the following despatch :—

CAPE COAST CASTLE, NOV. 1.—Another expedition has been sent into the bush. It was composed of all the available forces, including the seamen and marines. We were absent four days. The enemy evaded us, but Colonel Festing attacked their camp near Dunquah completely surprising the Ashantees, who rallied pluckily, and fought for two hours. They could not, however, retain their position. I regret to say that five officers—Festing, Godwin, Haynes, Filleter, and Lang —were slightly wounded. Fifty-two of our native allies were killed and wounded.

The following are extracts from the correspondence of the *Daily News* :—

Colonel Festing, under orders from Sir Garnet Wolseley, moved from the camp at Dunquah, which has been the chief gathering point of the native levies for some time, and taking with him 600 of those not too dependable allies, and 52 of the West Indians, on Monday, the 27th, marched upon what was supposed to be the site of an encampment of one of the retreating columns of the enemy. On the day previous Sir Garnet himself, taking with him 250 blue-jackets and Marines, moved to Assaybo, ten miles from Cape Coast in a northerly direction. On Monday, at break of day, he moved to Abrakampfa, three miles farther, and somewhat to the west of the main Prah road. He was thus about twelve miles from Dunquah, whence Colonel Festing's move was to be made, in full communication with him, and able either to support him in case of misfortune or, as was hoped, to join him, in crushing up the enemy in case of victory. It was impossible, moreover, to tell for certain by which road the enemy would attempt to move, and as they have a special grudge against Abrakampfa that seemed one of the points which it was necessary most securely to guard, when they were known to be in its immediate neighbourhood. However, on arriving at Abrakampfa it was decied to remain there for that day, in order not to disturb the secrecy of Colonel Festing's movement, and to be ready when the Ashantees passed, as they almost inevitably would, more within reach. On that morning Colonel Festing marched stealthily through the bush or forest along a track, which goes by the name of the haunted road. It is said that no Ashantee dare venture along it; nor would any Fantee either, except under the guiding influence of the European, in which he confides with a kind of idolatrous respect. However, along this path that morning the tribe of Anamaboes, under the inspring presence of the white man, moved without fear. As they stole along, silently watching every bush and cover, they happily pounced upon a stray Ashantee. He was soon made to understand that his life depended upon his conducting them safely to the unsuspecting camp. At length, about twelve o'clock, the camp was reached. Two volleys and a rush! Into the camp went the Anamaboes; out of it the Ashantees. Everything was left behind except the weapons which the enemy had actually in their hands. The camp was soon burned, and everything in it destroyed. But now the foe was safely in the bush our men were almost in the open. He gathered without fear, and accustomed as he has always been to victory, came on at once, pouring a very galling fire upon our men. Moreover, everywhere, in order to keep even the best of the natives facing the foe, the European officers had the double work of constantly exposing themselves, and yet driving on the men. It would evidently not have done to allow night to surprise such a force in an unknown country opened to the fire of the concealed foe. Colonel Festing determined to fight his way back to Dunquah. There he arrived before dark, having had to fight every inch of the way, not without loss—forty-eight natives were wounded, twenty-two among the Anamaboes alone, four of the West Indians. Colonel Festing himself received a slight wound in the left thigh; Captain Haynes, of the 2nd West India Regiment, was wounded very slightly in the lower lip; Sub-Lieutenant Filliter slightly in the left thigh; Sub-Lieutenant Lang slightly in the left foot; while the only serious wound was that of Captain Goodwin in the left groin. At one time nothing kept back the attack of the enemy but the steady working of Captain Rait's seven Houssas with 7 pounder gun and a rocket-tube. These men have been trained entirely by Captain Rait since the arrival of the expedition on this coast, and except for his own immense personal exertions on this day worked the gun and rockets entirely themselves. When the allies saw that the guns were there they were happy; when they were withdrawn there was well-nigh a panic. But at this moment the steadiness of the fifty West Indians again saved the column. Finally the whole reached Dunquah and found orders awaiting them, which announced that Sir Garnet would move at break of day to Assanchi, another village on the haunted road about equally distant with Dunquah from Escabio, the point where the Ashantees had been surprised. The object of this movement was that, Colonel Festing starting from Dunquah at the same time as Sir Garnet from Assanchi, the Ashantees dispersed on the previous day might be completely hemmed in and destroyed.

It is understood (the writer goes on to say) that Sir Garnet succeeded in one point to his great satisfaction. He contrived to make the natives do more than they had bargained for as their share of the work. Their idea, no doubt, is that their fighting we do for them the better they will be pleased. Sir Garnet's, on the contrary, is just to let them feel the support of white men every where, and to leave, if possible, nearly all the work to them. However, nothing will prevent the brunt of the whole business from falling on the European officers. No native kings will move without their help; nor will their fight unless one at least is present; no skirmish is successful unless they lead it. One immense result has been secured by what has hitherto been done. Formerly the Ashantees obtained all their information and supplies from the Elmina side, and being therefore in direct and constant communication with those points, knew much more of our movements than we knew of theirs. Now the tables are turned. Along the Dunquah road we are among tribes most hostile to the Ashantees, and therefore obtain perfect information on that side, which is easily and rapidly communicated by the best road in the country. On the Elmina side, since the destruction of the villages, the Ashantees obtain no information without great difficulty.

COURT FOR DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL CAUSES,—Nov. 20.

(BEFORE THE JUDGE-ORDINARY AND SPECIAL JURIES.)

HOUSMAN v. HOUSMAN AND TRUEMAN.

DR. DEANE, Q.C., and Mr. Pritchard appeared for the petitioner; Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and Mr. Bayford, for the respondent.

The hearing of this petition by a husband for dissolution of marriage was resumed and concluded. The petitioner, who was a merchant at Manchester, charged the respondent with having committed adultery with Captain Trueman, an officer in the Bombay Staff Corps. No evidence was produced by the respondent to contradict the evidence given in support of the charge, but it was contended on her behalf that the witnesses had proved nothing more than excessive familiarity and intimacy, and that the petitioner's case was not inconsistent with her innocence.

The jury found a verdict for the petitioner.

Decree *nisi*, with costs.—*Times*.

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